THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 67

1826–1827

May 29 February 25

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1913

Dear Sir   Frankfort May 29. 1826

On yesterday I was rather better than common and wrote a letter of some length. Recollecting that I had previously communicated my opinions in some other Sheets. I have since perused them, and find that they contain some things which you ought to know & therefore now inclose them as I find them, and request that after reading them they may be destroyed.

You will in all that I write or do find my solicitude to promote the wellfare of my Country. by promoting the Election of a man who I think entirely worthy of the Presidency. and I hope that you will excuse the solicitude of an infirm old man who has been a Revolutionary republican more than half a Century, and wishes. before he goes hence and for ever to be able to say now Lord thy servant is ready to depart in peace. because mine eyes have seen my thy Countrys glory & my countrys salvation.

[illegible] my solicitude & gravity be attributed to the best of motives and assure yourself that I have been, am now & will be, here and there and everywhere. immutably Yours

Henry Banks

Should I be able to go to Virginia and act efficiently I will do so.

12566

Mss –

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage near
Nashville

favor by Col. Craig

Henry Banks Esqr
Letters 28 & 29th
of May 1826 –
to be filed & the
~~enclosure~~
& applied as required
if occasion should
occur proper –

(Copy)

Treasury Department
Third Auditors Office
June 3d 1826

Sir

I have received your letter of the 18th ulto. with the deposition of Mr. Mark B. Sappington in relation to the claim of his late Father R. B. Sappington for keeping horses subsequent to December 10th 1814 —

The account, with the other claim disallowed by the Secretary of war, was returned to the Hon. J. H. Eaton in April last with information that in order to receive the sum claimed for keeping horses the deposition of the representative of the deceased together with letters of administration were necessary before payment could be made —

The deposition is produced, but the account does not accompany it, nor evidence of admn. and you state the heirs are not disposed to administer — This has always been required and cannot be dispensed with in the present case

Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Peter Hagner Aud

William B. Lewis Esqr
Nashville
Tennessee

12567a

Copy of a letter
from 3 Aud. to
Wm B Lewis Esq
dated 3d June 1826

a

(Copy) Hermitage June 4th 1826

Dr Sir

your favour of the 12th ulto, with the accompanying series of the Museum published by yourself is recd.

I accept sir this token of the value which you are pleased to give to my character, with feelings of lively sensibility. as a literary & historical collection I hope to find it useful, and worthy the liberal patronage of our countrymen, But the pleasure which I shall derive from it as such, will be much enhanced by the recollection that its author thought me worthy of his confidence, and of the highest honor which my country could bestow upon me.

very respectfully believe me
your mo, obt, & obliged servant

Andrew Jackson

Mr E. Littell
Philadelphia

Washington
Private 4th June 1826

My dear Sir,

I avail myself of the present safe conveyance to renew our correspondence, after so long a suspension.

Maj. Eaton will give you all of the particulars of the long and interesting session of Congress, which has just terminated. There has been much excitement, but for my part, I am neither surprised nor displeased at the depth of feeling displayed by the members on several occasions, as I believe, that it has been caused by a thorough and honest conviction, that the liberties of the country are in danger, and not by -

12569

the sentiment of faction, nor disappointment, as has been attributed. In my opinion liberty never was in greater danger; and such, I believe, to be the impression of the coolest and most considerate of our citizens. An issue has been fairly made, as it seems to me, between power and liberty; and it must be determined in the next three years, whether the real governing principle in our political system be the power and patronage of the Executive, or the voice of the people. For it can scarcely be doubted, that a scheme has been formed to perpetuate power in the present hands, in spite of the free and unbiased sentiment of the country; or to express

it more correctly. those now in power
act on ~~the~~ a scheme resting on the
supposition, that such is the
force of Executive influence,
that they, who wield it, can command
the publick voice at pleasure by
an artful management of the
patronage of office. It ~~must~~ must be
obvious, if should prove to be
the fact, that a radical change
has already been effected in
our system. If power can
be acquired against the voice
of the majority, and when so acquired,
can be maintained and perpetu-
ated by the influence, which
it gives, our government may
indeed retain the forms of
freedom, but its spirit will
be gone. Nor will it be long

before the form will follow the
Spirit. Let the Presidency be trans-
mitted by the exercise of a corrupt
patronage from hand to hand,
and we shall soon consider the
form of electing by the people a
mere farce; nor will it then
be difficult to reconcile the
people, to the transmission of the
Executive power by hereditary
principles, in some imperial
family.

I, however, hope for better things.
I confide in the intelligence and
virtue of the people, which have
safely carried us through so many
difficulties. Already I see much
to hope. The scheme appears to
be well understood by many;
and the publick indignation
will swell just in proportion

as it comes to be fully developed.

It will be no small addition to your future renown, that in this great struggle your name is found, as it always has been, on the side of liberty and your country. Occupying the grounds that you do, there can be no triumph over you, which will not also be a triumph over liberty. That you may live to witness a successful termination of the struggle, and that you may be the instrument, under Providence, of confounding political machinations and of turning the attempts against the liberty of the country, into the means of perpetuating our freedom, is my sincere wish.

As to myself, I am content, let what may happen, provided the cause triumphs. I know

that much of the storm will
fall on me; but so far
from complaining, I deem it
a glory to be selected as the
object of attack in such a
cause. If I had no higher
object than personal advance-
ment, my course would be easy.
I would have nothing to do, but
to float with the current
of events. I feel, however, that
such a course would be
unworthy of the confidence,
which the American people
have reposed in me, and
of the duty which every citizen
owes his country.

With sincere regard
I am &c &c
J. C. Calhoun

Genl A. Jackson

Mr Calhoun
4th June 1826

General view of the
state of politics —
autumn of Genl J. enclosed.

Mr Colhouns
letter 4th of June
1826. answered
July 26 — copy
within

Mr Calhouns
letter 4th of June
1826. answered
July 26 – copy
within

Mr Calhoun
4th June 1826

General view of the
state of politics –
answer of Genl J. enclosed.

(Copy)

Treasury Department
Third Auditors Office
June 5th 1826

Sir

I have the honor to return to you the letter of Mr. Mark B. Sappington and to enclose to you the copy of a letter addressed to Wm. B. Lewis Esq. on the 3d Inst. in relation to the claim which Mr. Sappington refers to, by which you will perceive that it is indispensible that letters of administration should be produced and the a/c returned to this Office before payment can be made—

Very Respectfully
Your Obdt Servt.
Peter Hagner Aud.

Hon:
John H. Eaton
Washington City

125720

Copy of a letter from
J Aud to the Hone
J. H. Eaton dated
5 June 1826

Fayetteville June 10th 1826

Genl. Andrew Jackson.

On behalf of the Citizens of Lincoln County, we communicate to you their extreme Solicitude they feel, to pay you the debt of gratitude they owe for your numerous, and important public Services, and that they may have an opportunity of so doing their united wish and anxiety is, to obtain your participation with them at Fayetteville in the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our Independance. Their, and our own individual wishes are, that you favor us with your company on the 6th" if practicable, if not. at such time thereafter, as may suit your convenience.

Accept Sir. the high regard. of the citizens whom we have the honor to represent. and also our own individual wishes for your prosperity & happiness.

William Moore
Wm Edmiston
C. Bright

12573

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Letter of invita-
tion from the
citizens of Lancaster
to spend the 6th
July by the
Wm Moore Wm
Edmonson &
J Bright Com,
&
reply of A. J.

State of Tennessee, Davidson County, June 13th 1826

Received of Andrew Jackson Eighty **dollars**

8 50 **cents, in full for his State and County Tax for the present year.**

J. W. Horton *Collector.*

12575

J.W. Horton
Sheriff of Davidson
Recpt to A.J.
for his tax
for 1826
$80.50

Hermitage June 15th. 1826 -

Gentlemen

I have received your polite invitation of the 10th instant on behalf of the citizens of Lincoln county to celebrate with them the fiftieth anniversary of our national independence at the Town of Fayetteville, having a previous engagement to spend the 4th of July with my fellow citizens of Giles County it gives me great pleasure to accept yours for the 6th.

For the flattering manner in which you are pleased to speak of my public services, receive my thanks. I can only reply that in every situation in my public life my best exertions were used to discharge dis: ~~charge~~ the duties assigned to me, with the view to promote the best interest of the country; and it is not small consolation to me to find that my conduct has been approved by my fellow citizens of Lincoln County.

I pray you Gentlemen to accept for yourselves & tender to the citizens of Lincoln the assurance of my high regard & esteem -

A. Jackson

Messrs
Wm. Moor, Wm. Edmonson & J. Bright }

12576

Harrodsburg June 19th 1826

Dear Genl

Much solicitude exists here to ascertain as nearly as practicable the precise time of your intended visit to the Greenville Springs. – I have therefore ventured to ask you to say to me at what time you will probably reach this place; – we look for your with much anxiety & will not permit ourselves to doubt your intention to gratify us. – No doubt the minions of Mr Clay will endeavor to operate upon your feelings & to prevent your leaving Tennessee for years – but this ascription to you of unworthy motives will be regarded as it ought, as merely expressing their fears of the effect of the visit –

My health is very feeble, but if I can be spared to contribute to, & to witness the prostration of the unprincipled

12577

intriguers with whom your friends have to contend. I shall have reason to be grateful.

Heartily your friend

T. P. Moore

The Honble
T P Moore
to
Genl Jackson
June 19th 1
invitation t
Harrodsbur
and ans

HARR. K
JUN
20

Free
T P Moore
M C

Genl A Jackson

Nashville
Tennessee

W Moore Esqr
19th June ans.
28th

June 24 1826

1825	Wm Chandler smith work		
	To Genl Jackson	$	Ct
Feby 19	To making Lathe Irons	1	38
			50
July 20th	To Sodering	$ 1	88
			50
	June 1826 To this amount this year	2	38
June 24th 1826			
	To one Spinning machine	140	–
	credit brought down	2	38
		$ 137	62

Recd of Andrew Jackson the above account in full

William Chandler

12330

200
137.62
62.38

W. Chandler
act
$1.88

Hermitage June 28th 1826

Dr. Sir

I have just received your letter of the 19th instant, I am engaged to spend the 4th of July next at Pulasky to which place I set out tomorrow - so soon as I return I will be able to apprise ~~you of~~ what time (of this season) I will be able to visit the Harrodsburgh Springs - it will give me pleasure if I can to visit them as I have no doubt but it will be beneficial to Mrs J. Health & not injurious to my own, but I cannot think of entering your State untill your ~~[illegible]~~ elections are over as I am well assured that there would be a thousand falsehoods propagated, of my interfering ~~in your~~ local policy, of which I never thought.

I sincerely regret to be informed that your health is feeble - you have my prayers for its ~~the~~ restoration ~~of your health~~, and that you may long continue to enjoy it, ~~that your [illegible]~~

12579

~~country~~ & your usefull services prolonged to your country.

I seize this occasion to tender to you & Mr Henry my gratefull acknowledgements, for the prompt & manly defence you made for me against the ~~illiberal~~ unmanly false & illiberal attack ~~on me~~ by Mr Trimble — Surely if Mr Trimble has any feelings, the exposure you & Mr Henry has made of him before this nation must ~~have~~ excorate them — I have no doubt ~~have~~ but it must politically prostrate him with all the ~~virtuous~~ & honest portion of the people in Kentucky, of every denomination of politicks, who regard truth & respect reputation —

accept the assurance of my respect & esteem & ~~believe me~~. A. J.

Rough draft of
answer to the
Honble T P Moore.

June 30th 1826

Gentlemen

your ~~polite~~ ~~kind~~ invitation as a committee appointed by the citizens of Madison county to partake of a public dinner has just been handed me by Capt Carroll. I regret that my engagements at Pulasky on the 4th proximo, at Fayetteville on the 6th and at Shelbyville on the Eighth, and under subpoena to attend the Federal court on the 10th at Nashville deprives me of the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation & naming a day at present, - I pray you to express ~~the~~ to the citizens of Madison whom you represent of the great pleasure it would afford was it in my power to name a ~~day~~ ~~kind~~ & accept of their hospitality. -

For the kind manner in which you have been pleased to speak of the services ~~rendered~~ by me to Alabama - be pleased individually to accept my thanks, & tender to the citizens you represent the assurance of my high respect & esteem -

A. J.

12581

Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

Genl Carroll

Invitation from
Citizens of Madison
Cy & answer

Genl Andrew

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State of
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captthanc
with gr

Huntsville June 26th 1826

Genl Andrew Jackson

Sir

The Citizens of Madison County feeling a lively sense of gratitude for the many important services rendered the State of Alabama by you have this day at a Publick meeting resolved to invite you to the participation of a publick dinner so soon as it may suit your convenience. The undersigned appointed as a Committee for that purpose will only add that your acceptance will exceedingly gratify many who have in common with you shared the trials & the toils of the late war

Accept Sir the assurances of our
best regards & our individual
wishes for your health & happiness

Tho: Brandon

James B. Craighead

David Moore

Wm McClung

John H. Lewis

12582

1826

Tallahassee June 30th 1826

Dear General,

By last mail I had the satisfaction to receive your kind letter of the 15th Ult. in which you inform that the last letter rec'd from us was Mrs Butlers to her Aunt; I wrote you a long letter by the same mail and am surprised that you did not receive it — Maj. Clements bears a letter to you, who left me about the 1st of this month, and who is instructed to pay the same money to you, as advised in said letter & which I have no doubt he has attended to before you receive this — We were much delighted to find from your letter that health was your inmate at the Hermitage, that you may have that blessing very long, is our sincere prayer — On the subject of the Panama mission, I regret most sincerely the ridiculous attitude, we are destined to appear in at that place — The powers vested in our Ministers are such as cannot be brought into use, and had we manifested the wisdom of England by selecting a _Commissioner_ it would have been well; but it seems we are destined to use the gaudy plumage of the Peacock and lay the strong and soaring pinions of the Eagle in the dust — I think _Jack_ of Roanoke has completely prostrated the _Knave_ of _Clubs_ — and I hope 1829 will give a new era in the Annals of American Politicks — The scenes at Washington during

12583 the last session, has been a _miniature_ view of that given by Milton in Paradise

Last, and it only wants the Chosen one to end the contest, and restore peace on the political theatre —

I inform you that my cotton brought 11 cents and I am pleased to learn, as you sent yours down that you were so fortunate —

We have nothing interesting in the way of Politicks a dull monotony — Our crops promise well, & I have never seen better corn in Tennessee than I have for its age — I plant between my rows with peas and rice, thereby raising two crops off the same land — I shall make my bread, unless unforeseen destruction awaits me —

Capt. Kernage is with us on a visit who often speaks of you and Mrs. Jackson — Genl Call is in fine health and also his Lady & child — Mrs. Duval has been much unwell since her confinement, she is however getting better — she presented the Gov. with a daughter —

I gave you to understand in one of my last letters that little Miss Rachel Jackson had not broken down the cradle rockers, but they are reserved perhaps for a young Wm. [illegible] in September next. Well aunt Jackson it is not my fault, and I hope she will not scold me!

— We are all in health at present, our little children have been threatened with disease but I have given timely preventatives and I hope from present appearances that they will become climated without serious indisposition — Mrs. Butler is not satisfied to live in this Country

any knees I am at war with interest, scarcely knowing how to proceed - I am satisfied
that I could realize a handsome property in a few years, that would enable me
to live comfortably - At present we are unfortunate for the want of a good
school, and much apathy is manifested by the people on that subject.
I regret extremely bringing Jackson with me, as I could learn a child progress
more speedily than he did whilst a school~~master~~ taught - The people in this
country are very healthy and the only symptoms of disease which has
shewn itself is nothing more than the chill & fever which is an attendant
on the settlement of all new countries - Our weather has been very
warm & sultry during the month and it is considered the hottest month
in this climate - My accounts for the last years surveying have all been
audited and the sums reported to me by the auditor differing from my statement
six cents and that in my favor - the disbursements amounted to upwards
of $52.000 - Mrs. Clements no doubt gave you a detail of domestic affairs
and I therefore shall not repeat, suffice that we are comfortably fixed -
Mrs. Butler has been thrown into gloom by the recent
death of our nurse girl Rose, whom we buried yesterday - She died
of the liver complaint combined with other matter of long standing - She was
from infancy subject to great bleeding at the nose and her health has been
very bad ever since we were out at Jackson in Sep. last - Our exertions
to save her were unremitting and I had the skill of three Med.s but all

in vain —

Every possible resort was had to means for the producing Salivation but in vain. A Suppuration ensued which passed off by the bowels and lungs both — She was a Skeleton of Skin & bone — Ann little any may say much distressed at this loss having been more intimate with her than any others of the servants —

The productions of this Country equal our most sanguine expectations, and is destined to be a wonderful country in wealth & security but clogged with that dreadful curse, a large black population —

Mrs. B. writes her Aunt by this mail — Our little ones join in love to you & Aunt Jackson and I assure you that their minds are often engaged in recounting the scenes of the Hermitage and vicinity, and how soon they expect to renew them — The time may come when we again shall meet where we last parted, and none will hail it with more sincere pleasure than myself — Remember us to all enquiring friends. Receive for Mrs. J. & yourself the warmest prayer of a heart devoted to you for health & happiness —

Robt. Butler

Genl. Andrew Jackson

July. 1st 1826

dear General -

I have been here and in the neighbourhood several days on the invitation of Mr Jefferson to examine the documents in his possession relating to his conduct as Govt of Virginia during the Revolution. Unfortunately for me I found him confined to his bed with a ~~Rheumatism~~ Dysentary, which can not but place so old a patient in great danger. Dr Dunglasson - the medical professor

12585

in the university - is of opinion that his disease is now subdued, but that his advanced years render it extremely doubtful whether he will not sink under the prostration of strength which it has occasioned. As soon as I arrived he sent out for me, and though he seemed to look upon his end as approaching, he spoke of it as an event rather unpleasant than terrible - like a traveller expressing his apprehension of being caught in a rain. I was surprised at the energy of his grasp and the alacrity of his conversation, I could not but

admire the general predominance of mind
over matter in all his words & actions
at so trying and critical a moment.
His daughter, Mrs Randolph, hovers round
his bed with grief at her heart & comfort
in her hands, but I fear her misgivings
will be verified in spite of her tenderness
and care. It is said that Mr Jefferson has
been careless of his health & would
probably have been in no danger
had he been more prudent.

I learn from his family that he
holds in contempt & abhorrence
the men & measures of ours.

present administration; and that his opinion
as to the necessity of a change at
the next presidential election concurs
with mine & that of the great mass
of our countrymen.

On this I congratulate you; and
admonished by the condition and sufferings
of this venerable and illustrious man,
I beg you to preserve your health
& to accept the assurance of my
constant and profound respect

H. Lee

Monticello - 1st May 1826

Genl. Jackson -

July 1st 1826

HAR
JUL
3
VA

295

Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Nashville T.

H. Lee from
Monticello
July 1st 26
to be taken
t & in
time
onward,

December Mr
Jefferson

1826 5

12587

July 1826

Most Worthy Sir

I am useing this liberty to Wright you these
lines — & after leting you know that it is from an Old Revelutioner I
hope it will be Receivd as Such — I wish Dear Jeneral — to let you know
Some of my greavences — hopeing that your honour will lay a plan for my
ade — after I Relate to you the perticulars — I was listed in the army in
the year 76 — under the asembly of pensylvania — not to be taken out of the
State, but as Soon as the men was maid up — We ware taken to New york
from thence to long Island — there hard times begun — Shurely I was not
Wounded in that battle — but I had my blanket Shot of my Sholders — but
that is not the worst — for we ware used to hard times — for I was taken
prisoner at fort Washington — and Confind in the Shugar house in New
york — and We dying So fast by the ill treatment we got — that we ware
parold — & Sent to our hed Quarters — which lay then at Valeforge
there we had pitty & Compation Shown — but there is a great lack wanting
to make me hole in body & mind — for our pay was but 5 dollars pr
month — and the mony at a low eb at the time which was in ye year 76
& 77 — now dear friend Compareing these thing — to what follows — I am just
Entren in my 67 years — and has been these 8 years past under the astering
Complant — and So ad to that the Rein of my body has gave way — and I feel
unable to Suport my Self by labour — true it is my Children Can Suport
me — for I have Respectable frends — but I feel more freedom to make my
Complant knowe to you — Dear Sir I maid mention of this to Mr Jas K. polk
thinking he Could do Sumthing for me at the house of Congress — but the Requirements
that he told me to doo — I Could not Swear my Self a true Subject to Clame
apention in that way — I got my discharge from the army at Valeforge
from Coln Stewart — who was our Corlen — he had been Adecamp under Jeneral
Washenton before he was Cald the Irish Buty — ~~Now most~~ honorable & Worty Sir I
hop. I wish — & humbly Crave your Ade & asistence — to form a way to the bord of
War for my Asistance in this matter — I am a Sitison of Bedford
County Rock Creek Tennessee — and am with the highst Respect
your very humble Servt ———

July 4th 1826 James Coffey

12588

NB True Sir it is that there may be many that might Say the ware intitled likewise — but Counting my pay only 5 Dollars & then being a prisoner — I flatter my Self there is but very few of them ware alive — & if you my dear friend = Would Just favour me with aline to let me know your mind on the Subject — and what I may depend on — your favouring me that — Will Ever be Greatly acknowledged by me your most Humbel Servent Jas. Coffey

I hope that the Records Can Testify and asart more then I Can Recolect = I have lost my Discharge many years agoe — but I Shall Say nomore ——

Old Soldier
Letter — Bedford

Mr
General
Andrew Jackson
Tenn

NB True Sir it is = that there may be many that might Say the are intitled likewise — but Counting my pay only 2 Dollars & then being a prisoner — I flatter my Self there is but very few of them was alive — & if you my dear friend = would Just favour me with a line to let me know your mind on the Subject — and what I may depend on = your favouring me that — Will Ever be Greatly acknowledged by me your most Humbel Servent Jas. Coffey

I hope that the Records Can testify and asert more then I can Recolect = I have lost my Discharge many years Agoe — but I Shall Say nomore

Old Soldier
Letter — [illegible]

General
Mrs
Andrew Jackson
Tenese

Pensacola, 5th July, 1826.

D. Sir;

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your friendly letter, dated 16th May, in which is contained the pleasing intelligence that Mrs Jackson is regaining her health, and that your own is sensibly improved. I concur with you in hoping, that a kind Providence may restore both of you entirely, and that you may live to a happy and green old age.—

My engagements since my marriage and present appointment have been such, as to leave but little time for politics. From the proceedings of Congress which have reached me, it appears that the present administration has a most formidable opposition. The number is considerable, but it is rendered particularly alarming by the weight of talent, arrayed against it. If it does not succeed, it must very much embarrass Mr. Adams, and render his situation uncomfortable. Thus far, his administration has been as boisterous as his father's, and he has no doubt discovered, that he has paid a high price for his honors. Compared with his, I should envy the situation of a private citizen. I regret very much to see the extremes to which this opposition has been carried. The conduct of John Randolph has been highly exceptionable. They resemble more the ravings of a madman than the speeches of a Senator, and are calculated to injure the party with whom he is associated. But I presume there was no restraining him.

upon the subject of this opposition to the administration, I think Mr. Adams has been treated with unkindness, so far as I am capable of judging from the facts before me. I go upon the principle of giving even the devil his due, and telling the truth and shaming the devil. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the manner in which Mr. Adams formed his Cabinet, the testimony is not such as to warrant the licence in which members of Congress have indulged. By such interference, the opposition strengthen Mr. Adams, and weaken themselves. As your friend, I would certainly advise them to pursue a course more within the boundaries of reason and moderation. The conduct of such men as Giles and Randolph, is calculated to defeat the object they have in view, and were they to succeed, it would inspire the most bitter and acrimonious feelings, by which would be dried up many of the sources of political and social felicity. The inroads which are made by these means, upon the happiness of society, cannot be repaired for many years. The animosities which were aroused in '98 are not yet entirely forgotten, but are distinctly visible amongst some of the political combatants of that day. The great source of regret is, that this spirit of hostility is not confined to individuals, but it brings in belligerent array against each other, different sections of the Union. It creates an Eastern, Western and Southern feeling, adverse to that harmony and union, which constitutes the tower of our strength. All our reforms should be peaceful, and the conquests of reason. Upon the virtue and intelligence of the American people, I have the fullest reliance, and have no idea that any President, whatever might be his disposition, could overturn this government, or destroy the liberties of this people in four years. To accomplish this object, a large military force is indispensable. This is to be raised by Congress, & they can make no appropriation for the support of an army, for a longer term than two years. This provision, together with that which gives the appointment of the officers of the militia to the states, affords, amongst such a people as we are, the most ample security. The Executive is restrained from the indulgence of an illicit ambition by Congress in the first instance, and in the second both are restrained by the people. With these fortifications, there can be but little danger; no sir, not even from a "Military Chieftain"! — [illegible]lay's fears to the contrary notwithstanding.—

No news here. Present my best regards to Mrs Jackson, to Capt. Donelson & Lady, the two Andrews; and for yourself, accept the assurances of my highest respect and esteem.—

Yr. sincere friend,

Saml. R. Overton

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Pensacola F.
July 7th

25

Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Majr A. R. B.
letter ansd 2
August —

Russellville July 6th 1826

Dear Sir

I write you at the request of some of your friends in this State who are anxious that you should visit the good people of Kentucky. I have recently returned from Lexington and Frankfort. your friends in that quarter of the State, wish very much to see you at the Greenville Springs this season. They are desirous of having an opportunity of manifesting to the people of the United States their great respect and veneration for your high character and meritorious services. your friends are in fine spirits. we believe the appeal from Congress to the people will be successful. and that you will be elected by a great majority of the freemen of your Country at the next election.

If I have written upon an improper subject: you must ascribe it to too much zeal in a good cause. Please write me in answer to this at your first leisure time.

Very Respectfully your obdt. Servt.

R. K. Call

12591

RUSSELLVILLE
July 7th
KY.

10

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville
Tennessee

Burton Colls
letter to be answered
22d July 1826
invitation

Bardstown

July 8th 1826.

D. Genl.

I wrote you a few days since enclosed to Genl. Houston, I fear he has not reached ~~you~~ Nashville as I see he was at that point. The object of the former and of this letter is to express to you the wish entertained by your friends of this place that if you visit the watering places of Ky. this season that you will take this place in your route.

If you design coming by this place write to myself and to yr friend Major Smily in whose room I am now writing and make it convenient to spend a two or three days with us.

Wishing you all the goods of this life
I remain your friend
C A Wickliffe

12593

Bardstown Ky
July 13

Free
C A Wickliffe

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tenn.

[redacted]
Mr Wickliffes
letter answered
22 July 1826—

My Dear Sir   Frankfort July 10. 1826

I have recd your kind and flattering letter dated on the 28th June, by which I am advised that you have recd mine by Colo. Craig. I had, shortly before I recd yours, in a letter to Capt. A J Donelson, made some enquiry, but your letter is satisfactory. You say that you will ~~[illegible]~~ be at the Greenville Springs, after the State Elections, if Mrs Jackson health should require it. More certainly I should not wish, at such a sacrifice that you should be induced to come, and not otherwise, I rather hope that her good health may be an additional stimulus. That you should postpone your coming until after the Elections of the State is certainly wise. Your adversaries, who descend constantly to fabrication upon their own suspicions, will say that your coming would be, to promote, one side the other of the contending courts and make even your visit to the Springs the cause of accusation. I have endeavored to keep a neutral ground, but no day goes over when I am not required to say which Court I am for — I reply, that I am for Jackson, and that I want the people & adherents of both Courts, for my cause and will not consent to divide them. Yes, this is my cause; and I am more sorry that my debilitated System will disqualify me from being as useful as otherwise I might be. You no doubt recollect the promise I made when you accompanied President Monroe to Frankfort before his last election that promise I have not only never forgotten, but never ceased to fulfill to the extent of my abilities. except a few weeks before the last presidential Election, when I thought success was so certain that it would be base and malevolent to say more. to reduce the influence ~~to the opposition~~ of that coalition, in consequence of which we now ~~both~~ bow to Mr. Adams. as the president of the United States—

Means will be taken to publish a ~~free~~ paper here in good time for the election, from what I have heard about it, it will not be awed by the frowns of the great, nor will it be soothed by the blandishments or smiles of the weak and courtly. it will be for the country and will adopt you as you have voluntarily devoted yourself— If I can be able to do no more. I can at least say to the worthy. "well done thou good & faithful servant"

I am much obliged to you for the very flattering and kind expressions which your last letter. and all your letters contain, but particularly for the ~~last~~ following which is contained in your last.

"I am well aware of your solicitude to promote the welfare of your country— At your time of life, you can have no other inducement but to perpetuate those republican principles which you have so zealously laboured to establish & to hand them to posterity unimpaired, may your labours in this holy cause, be crowned with success, before you are called to depart in peace from this earthly tabernacle."

Such an expression as the last voluntarily written when I am almost on the verge of eternity and coming from a man whose life labours & talents have been devoted to the cause of republicanism, & with more efficiency than has been done by any other, is more gratifying to me than would be all the honors power & wealth. of the existing parricidal Coalition. with the addition of all their adherents;

You will perceive that I can now write some thing better than I could in my last letters. and sometimes think that I may be superstitious when I say to you, that often and often did I in humble humility and confident hope invoke the great God of heaven to grant me life no longer than I shall endeavor to promote the prosperity liberty & happiness of my country. may I not allow myself to believe, at least to hope, that my prayer has been heard & granted upon the conditions, which it has been made, and if such is my belief, if such are the pledges, will it be possible for me to regard the frowns of the great or the smiles of the weak, to stop me or to divert me from my course — No. No. No. let others do what they may I will fulfill my promise & endeavor to redeem my pledge. believe me to be always. most truly & respectfully. your friend

Henry Banks.

three days ago I could not have written as I now do, & so precarious and uncertain is my health. that in a few days more, I may relapse

12596-3

I have never yet seen. Eatons life of Jackson as we are fellow labourers in the same vineyard I am desirous to ask him for one of them, to be forwarded to Ayres tavern at Frankfort, this is the same house where you stopt. when here. and where I have taken 2 rooms, and to which should you visit this place I invite you to come.

H.B

July 11. 1823

P.S the day after the foregoing letter was written. my feelings were greatly changed the imbecility of my stomach & general debility has increased. So that I fear that it will not be in my power to execute my wishes and intentions. tho I hope that should you come to the Greenville Springs. I shall be able to see you there.

Henry Banks

1826

FRANK
JUL
15

Genl Andrew Jackson
at the Hermitage
near
Nashville

Hermitage near Nashville T.
July 14th 1826 –

Dr. Sir

Having just returned from an excursion to a few of the counties in this state, south of my residence, where by special invitation I have been celebrating, with many of my old friends & compatriots, the present anniversary of our independence; I embrace the first leisure moment since, to acknowledge the receipt of your favor by the hand of our mutual friend Majr Eaton – The Majr, in consequence of a fall from the stage on his route home, did not arrive as early as was expected; and not until I had set out from the Hermitage on this excursion. You will therefore see from this circumstance why this answer has been so long delayed –

I beg you, Sir, to accept of my sincere thanks for this repeated assurance of your desire to see me in Massachusetts, and particularly on so interesting an occasion as that of our national jubilee, brightened, as I trust it was with you, by the arrival and erection of the statue of the father of our country. Nothing Sir, would have given me more happiness than the privilege of joining with the citizens of Boston in adding to that "ever animating day" so just a tribute to the man who by his unparalleled skill and patriotism conducted us thro' the Revolution to Liberty & peace. It is true that in regard to that great & good man a great majority of our countrymen, at present, carry in their hearts a monument more sacred and impressive than any marble image. But it may not be so with the next generation, & those which are to follow – the inspiration of duty to the cause is not always felt in the effects when far separated, nor, if we take history for our guide, is it likely to be so without the aid & stimulus of the arts of sculpture & painting, whose best office is that of rendering to posterity faithful emblems of the fathers of their country.

Permit me, Sir, further to thank you for the friendship and respect which you personally offer to me, and to assure you of the satisfaction with which I would partake of your hospitality, should fortune ever permit me to visit your metropolis.

With a proffer of such accommodations as the Hermitage affords, to yourself & to any of your friends, should you or they ever be inclined to visit this section of the union; I remain, my dear Sir, your friend and servt. Andrew Jackson

The Honble
James Lloyd Esqr
– Boston –

The Honble
James Loyd's
letter of 23rd of May
1826, & copy of A. J.
answer of July 14th
1826 ——

$117.80

Nashville 19 Novr 1825 to July 16 1826

Six months after date I promise to pay J. W. Armstrong or order One hundred and Seventeen dollars 80 cents for value recd. ~~Witness~~ my hand and seal

A [illegible] Seal

by Andrew Jackson

12601

Nashville July 16th 1826. Then Recd. from Andrew Jackson the sum of one hundred seventeen Dollars & Eighty cents in full of the within note

R Armstrong

R Butler

Dear Sir,

We shall have this evening or tomorrow morning, commenced the argument of the case of Boice & Grundy; it is very important and intricate. Therefore it would be improper to stop the hearing.

I pray excuse my not attending to your polite invitation on tomorrow.

I am with great
respect & esteem
Your Ob^t. Ser^t.
John McNairy

19th July 1826

12602

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

attention of
David Craighead esquire

John McNairy
1826

Nashville July 19th 1826

Genl A. Jackson

To Decker & Dyer

1	Large Pound Cake ornamented	$4
3	Doz Sponge Cakes	1 – 12½
		$5,, 12½

Recd Payment

Decker & Dyer

12604

Private. Ballston Springs. State of
New-York 20th July 1826

My Dear General.

Your kind letter from the Hermitage, with those enclosed, I received safely while in Phila in June, & for which be pleased to accept of my sincere thanks. — I have not as yet had an opportunity of using any them, but with the exception of that to Mr Lloyd, will on my return to Phila use them all. — Mrs Hayne & myself have been made quite happy in hearing of the perfect restoration to health of Mrs Jackson, & of your recovery from a severe cold. — On our arrival at New-York Mrs Hayne was taken ill, but is now restored to her usual health. —

Col. Drayton is here with his family & from information derived from him, & what I have collected myself on the subject of politicks, I am induced to believe that the ~~administration~~ Mr Adams is becoming unpopular — & this is said to be the case even at the North East. — The federal party who supported him are dissatisfied with the policy he has pursued — they expected he would bring into the Ad-ministration some of the Leaders of that party, & being disappointed in that, they have become restive — so Walsh says, the Editor of the National Gazette in Phil.a & a most devoted friend of Mr. Adams. — Clinton it is supposed will remain quiet, so far as relates to himself touching the next Presidential election, in which case Mr. Adams & yourself are the only persons spoken of as Candidates for that station. — I have not seen Mr. Clinton, but I have understood the Administration have made certain propositions to him, & have given him an invitation to fall into their ranks, shd. he not accede to their terms, they threaten to Wield against him the whole power & patronage of the Government for the purpose of destroying him. — In point of power & popularity he is now thought worthy of being Courted — for it is believed that he may be able to control the two great States of New York & Ohio — but it is distinctly understood that his influence can in no event extend farther. — It cannot be denied that Clinton would like to be a Candidate himself, & his friends sometimes say his name might by great exertion be forced into ~~Congress~~ the house of R: — but they allow your

strength

to be five times as great as his; yet seem to think the election once in the House, those of your friends would rally on C— he wd beat Adams.— Then they wd merge the greater fraction into the less which wd be absurd — That a decided Majority should rally on a small minority, seems so absurd that we are at a loss to know how any of the friends of Mr C— could for a moment wish to take that ground.— Some of C's friends say he is getting old, is 60, & has no time to spare.— Coll. Drayton thinks your chance is decidedly better at present than that of any other man.— Virginia is changing fast, the Western part of the State was always disposed to support you — In the Eastern section of the State a change is gradually taking place.— For example — such men as Mr Archer of the house of representatives, whom you will recollect as having once introduced certain resolutions into Congress in opposition to some of your Milit'y conduct, he is now your warm friend.— This fact connected with others which I could mention proves that Virginia may be calculated upon as being friendly to your election.— In

North Carolina

the administration have made a tender of the friendship & kind feelings, which they entertain for the Crawford party, & are pressing upon that party the necessity of a junction between them & the Adams party — but we have with us at Ballston intelligent men from that state, all of whom concur in the opinion that N. Ca. will support you — Georgia is safe — just as much so as South Carolina. — To my mind, Clinton will not be a Candidate, & will support you. — I hope he will do so from principle, & I cannot but believe after all he said on a former occasion of your peculiar fitness for the Office, that he will pursue any other course of conduct, but such as will be honorable to himself, & beneficial to his Country. — Adams & Clay are one, & therefore if they wished it they could not serve him. — And therefore Clinton's only chance of ever being elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Country is on the exhibition of great patriotism & in his throwing his influence on the side of virtue & principle, & which will be on the side of the people, & in favor of the people's Candidate. —

[1826?]

Village View near
Harrodsburg July 21st 1826

Dear Sir

Your letter to me has left us in some doubt in relation to the expected visit to the Springs; I regret to trouble you, but I am sure you will rightly appreciate my motives; your friends in Ky. have to encounter a host of bad people, the presence of the Prince of Managers; while I never will insult you by soliciting you to imitate his example in any thing, yet be assured that your visit to this State would contribute much towards enabling us to triumph in a contest in which is involved principles which should be dear to every patriot & honest man

Hastily yours with
sincere respect

T. P. Moore

12607

My Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 21st instant is received, reassuring me of the wish of many of my friends in Kentucky that I should visit the Harrodsburgh springs—

I had spoken early in the spring of this visit because those waters had been recommended as necessary to the restoration of Mrs. L's health, and there was additional gratification derived from the hope that I would see many of my old friends in Kentucky—whose company at ~~any~~ all times would be pleasing to me; But [illegible] in as much as Mrs L. is lately so far improved as not to render this trip necessary, it seems to me very questionable whether without this necessity I ought to yield to the other consideration at this juncture— I know that so far as Kentucky is concerned the unjust imputations which it is my wish to avoid, would never be raised, or rather that a great proportion of her citizens would attribute to their proper origin the objects of my visit— Yet when I reflect upon the management and intrigue which are operating abroad, the magnitude of the principles which they are endeavoring to supplant, and the many means which they can draw to their assistance from the patronage of the Government, I feel that it is not less due to myself & to principle than to the American people, particularly so far as they have sanctioned my political creed, to steer clear of every conduct, out of which the idea might arise that I was manoevering for my own aggrandizement — If it be true that the administration have gone into power contrary to the voice of the nation, and are now expecting by means of this power, thus acquired, to ~~change the people into~~ mould the public will into an acquiescence with their authority, then is the issue fairly made out, shall the government or the people rule? And it becomes the man whom the people shall ~~select~~ indicate as their rightful representative ~~to represent them in this solemn contest~~ in this solemn issue, so to have acquitted himself that while he displaces these enemies of liberty there will be nothing in his own example to operate against ~~[illegible]~~ the strength and durability of the government.

With this candid expression of my feeling on this subject I hope you will recognise nothing is inconsistent with my ~~duties~~ the claims which my friends in Kentucky have upon me. Were I unconnected with the present contest, you may rest assured that wherever my presence, or my labour would be useful in aiding the effor[illegible] & management, that I should not hesitate ~~transport myself to the post~~ to repair there regardless of sacrifices, to repair to the post ~~spot~~ which my friends might indicate as the most exposed ~~But the present [illegible] unless Mrs J. health should [illegible] it necessary; I think it wrong to make a visit to the [illegible]~~. It is a source of much regret to disappoint your wishes, and others, our mutual friends in Kentucky; but as things are, unless Mrs J. health should render it necessary, I think that ~~[illegible]~~ you will coincide with me, that is ~~[illegible]~~ inexpedien

Free
Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

HARRO[illegible] K
JUL
22

Creek Path, July 6. 1826 fwd July 22 1826

Dear General,

Yours of June 10. has been received. It was my intention that you should forward the certificates, but my letter may not sufficiently explicit. I only intended that the answer to the application should be addressed to me.

It is our wish to trespass further on your kindness and avail ourselves of your influence with the department, by any statement you might be willing to make in a letter. I therefore return the certificates for you to forward. The answer, and pension certificate (if one is granted) may be directly to me, or to me, through yourself, as you please.

The Speaker, or Mr Speaker, as we call him was very much gratified with your regards to him. He says "Tell the General I thank him very much. I am as well as old men generally are, and wish to be remembered to him!!" He and many others would be much gratified to see you.

With much respect I remain

Gen. Andrew Jackson. Yours Wm. Potter

P.S. I had forgotten to say that Mr Fields and family are much gratified by your attention.

Wm. Potter

12609

inclosure within

H. July 22d. 1826.

Sir

I am requested to lay before you the enclosed certificates & vouchers, that George Fields, a Cherokee half breed, may be allowed ~~[illegible]~~ a pension thereon.

I am well acquainted with Doctor Taylor & Fields, they were with me in the service of the United States at the time alluded to & are entitled to all credit. I know Fields was wounded in the Battle of Talladega, and ~~in~~ ~~[illegible]~~ for his services is entitled ~~to the~~ from his country relief from the United States and it will be gratifying to be informed that a pension has been awarded to him.

I am very respectfully
yr mo. obt. servt
A. J.

Honble
J. Barbour
Sec of War

12610

Smithland Ky
July 11th

Paid 2 Sheets

37½

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Near Nashville
Tenn.

answer within

Mr Patton
Cherokee
Notice in-
-closing Doctors
Taylor Reeves
Fields affidavits
to which my
certificate is
added— forward
this 22d. July 26
to Sec war to obtain
a pension for G.
Fields, under the
act [illegible] then
rec'd to Mr Patton

Hermitage July 22d 1826

Sir

The claim of Col. George Wilson of Nashville against the U. States has been suspended for many years for the debt of another, and as is believed, contrary to every principle of law & Justice and to his great injury. By the request of the Col. I beg leave to inclose you his affidavit on this subject, with his explanatory remarks to me & the report of the auditor on his claim, to which I request your attention, with a hope that upon a fair ~~the~~ examination of this case, you will order the proportion claimed by Col. Wilson to be paid, ~~him~~, & not compell him to apply to congress for his Just & legal right withheld from him for the debt of another, for whom he never was bound, & where there can be no suspicion of combination or fraud alledged with truth.

I beg leave to make a ~~few~~ remarks on part of the report of the auditor, herewith inclosed, which goes to justify the withholding Col. Wilson money for the debt of Cornick — Let Mr Cornick be a defaulter to any extent & admit that Col. Wilson had united his claim with Mr C. for the purpose of covering it from the Govt. I would urge that the most that a chancellor would do agreeable to the rules of Equity & Justice would be to decree a seperation of the debt & make Mr Cornicks—

proportion liable to the ~~debtor~~ of the U. States. you will observe that Mr Hagner goes farther he condemns & sequesters Col. Wilsons property because it is inadvertently connected with Mr Cormicks & holds it as a contingent security for Mr C. debt whilst he is leaving for the recovery of that debt & holding suspended sundry items materially affecting its amount. can this be just. suppose a judgment against Mr C. an Mr Hagner renders the claims of Mr C. an Col. Wilson liable to its satisfaction, yet is satisfied out of the property of Mr C & his securities must not Col. Wilsons claim be paid. The result of Mr Hagners decision as it relates to Col. Wilson, is, that his property is held in sequestration to secure the satisfaction of a judgt. when obtained against Mr Cormick altho he never was bound as his bondsman or sponser for the faithfull performance of his official duties, and where there is no evidence of combination of fraud, ~~or~~ in truth, no such imputation can be made. With these remarks drawing your attention to the affedavit of Col. Wilson with his explanatory remarks to me & the auditors report herewith enclosed, I would fain hope that you will order the proportion of the accounts claimed by Col. Wilson to be paid to him, and

and save the Colo ~~[illegible]~~ the disagreeable alternative of calling for the interposition of Congress to direct it. Should however any difficulty occur in your mind, it would be gratifying to have the opinion of the attorney Genl on this subject, so that Colo Wilson may at once be able to accompany his memorial to Congress if this should become necessary with the documents to shew that from the circumstances of his case he is compelled to call upon it for relief - I beg leave further to remark that Colo Wilson has sustained always the character of an honest & upright man in all transactions thro life, & every credit is due to his statements ~~on oath~~ - Should the government order the payment of the proportion claimed by Colo Wilson to be paid to him on his giving security as he has proposed, I will freely become his sponser.

So soon as you come to a decision upon this claim, will you have the goodness to communicate to me the result, that I may make it known to the Colo.

I am very respectfully
yr mo. obt. Servt.
Andrew Jackson

The Honble
James Barber
Sec of war

12612

Rough Draft to—

The Honble—
James Barbour—
Secy of War—
City of Washington

[Jul 1826]

Your kind letter of the 4th ulto, by our mutual friend
Majr Eaton, was received on my way to Pulaski
where I was specially invited by my friends of Giles
County to spend the fiftieth anniversary of our
independence. On my return I embrace the
earliest opportunity to thank you for it.

I have been an attentive observer of the
interesting subjects brought into discussion in the last
congress. The message of the President at the
commencement of the session was well calculated
to swell to indignation the dissatisfaction which the
mode of his election had already created. Until
I saw this message, judging Mr Adams to have
a tolerable share of common sense, I took it
for granted that the footsteps of his father would
be carefully avoided, and that no questionable policy
would be recommended; especially none that would
revive the asperity which marked the struggle of 98 &
1800, and ~~which~~ terminated in the prostration of
the federal party. By stiring this his
political course, with a hypocritical veneration
for the great principles of republicanism in the

one hand, and an artful management of patronage in the other, the hope of success would then have rested upon the credulity and apathy of the people, precisely where the enemies of freedom in all ages have placed the foundation of their power. With the same end in view - ~~I mean~~ or in other words that which seeks to make the influence of office superior to a just responsibility to the people, Mr Adams's first efforts have certainly taken from him those strong agents. The panama mission; and the doctrine of his party upon the question of amending the constitution have unmasked his designs; & I am happy to see that the Republicans so well sustained themselves in the great defence of the liberty of the country.

I was not surprised, Sir, to see the ministerial journals wantonly assailing you, and bearing the shafts of the administration against Mr Duffie & Randolph & all those who had ~~the~~ independence to stand forth the champions of the constitution & the people. This will always be the case when the schemes of ~~the usurper~~ an unholy coalition are unravelled. But lo, the people are awake, and are [illegible] virtuous; & it is a pleasing consolation to the patriot to know that their voice & strength is with the minority of the senate. They may still confide in the support of the people; they may be led away for a moment by designing demagogues, and the influence of men who in the pursuit of office will sacrifice the greatest good of the country to procure it, but their reason is soon enlightened by truth and rallying round their true interests, they will throw aside the instruments of corruption, and accept those of good and faithful service.

I trust that my name will always be found on the side of the people, and as their confidence in your talents and virtue has placed you in the second office of the government, that we shall march hand in hand in their cause. With an eye single to the preservation of our happy form of government, the missiles of slander will fall harmless at your feet – the approbation of the virtuous yeomanry of the country will will constitute a shield ~~[illegible]~~ which the administration cannot destroy – it will live when the abuse of ~~the~~ its hireling presses shall then be forgotten.

Answer to Mr Calhoun dated 4th June 1826

Augt. 6th 1826

Genl Jackson

Sir I Recd your favour per boy. the price of the Last season is ten dollars. Genl Coffees mare stood to the horse on the 24th may Last,, in the morning wice be the 9 day for your mare & she refuses this evening. She has been in the habit of Refusing on the 9 & on the 18 take again for some considerable time if any of your mares should come in season you can send them again Gratis

Verry Respectfully

John Shute

by Sent a check for the amount below this 10th of august 1826 A. J.
the amt of your acct }

1826
To three mares to constitution $15 45
Groom money 3/ — 1.50
To
may 6 left two mares to feed at 6/ per week
June 29 the time took boy } $ 7.40
Augt 6th took the brown mare 13.00 $ 20"70
this is the amt of your acct up to this date $ 66"20

12616

John Shuler
account for
Season and
feeding mares
to Constitution
Spring 1826
Check Sent
him for amt
10th august 1826

Business
Horses

Genl Andrew Jackson

per boy } Davidson County

Genl. A. Jackson

To John Shute Dr

1826

August 6th Sent his bay mare to feed &

Septr — 30th Took his sorrel mare away

the two mares together making $7^{w}. 6^{d}$ $ 7: 85½

" 2 mares to constitution fall season .. $ 20. 00

Received payment in full $ 27„85½

John Shute

12618

Genl A Jackson

acct

$\$\,27{:}\ 85\frac{1}{2}$

Mr Cottons money

Recpt — — —

Hermitage August 9th 1826 –

Dr Sir

your note, ~~[illegible]~~ of the 9th is recd and I assure you I am not a little surprised to learn that the Editor of the Liberty Hall & Cincinnati Gazette should ~~have stated~~ in his paper that I had recommen-ded the Hon Thomas for the appointment of Indian agent as the successor of the late [illegible] Graham so far from this being the fact, I never heard of the death of Mr McK– or that Mr Hon Thomas was an applicant for that ~~appointment~~ office untill I saw the appointment of Mr Hon Thomas announced in the Gazetts of the City of washington ~~and~~ you will therefore please give this assertion of the Editor of the Liberty Hall Gazette a positive contradiction

12619

Note: Duff Green's note to which the above is the reply is found further over in this volume at the end of 1826. It is undated.

50

General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

West Tennessee

BALLSTON SPA
JULY 20
N.Y.

Mail

General Scott's (reviewing General) opinions on my
sentence of suspension.

Aug 10. 1826.

My dear Major:

I am sorry that you have written to me. You ought not to have doubted my sympathies, or willingness to do for you whatever I may do with propriety. Your case calls for the exercise of all your fortitude. Show yourself a man. Whether your suspension will be abridged, or be allowed to run, I will not say. I think you have committed errors; but am not less pleased, than yourself, to find, that the court has saved your honour. With this, the sal of military life, all

12621-a

all may go well. If the court, or myself had given you your full pay, the sentence would have been a furlough — a reward. I will think of this; but make no promises, nor excite hopes which I may not fullfil.

How has it happened that you have so many enemies? This is a question for you to reflect upon. I will not believe there is any thing wrong in your heart; but have been driven to the conviction, that there is much which requires amendment in your temper. It would be idle to say that you could, otherwise, have made so many of your associates your personal enemies. Correct this defect, & rely upon my willingness to serve you in proportion to your willingness to promote your own welfare.

In haste, yours as heretofore.

W. Scott.

Aug. 9, 1826.

Major F. S. Belton. –

12621-b

PAID 10¾

To/
Major F. S. Belton
U. S. Army
Baltimore

I. E. N. J.
AUG
10

Mail. —

Maj Gen Scott.
Aug 9. 1826

Majr F. S. Belton

PAID 10¾

To/
Major F. S. Belton
U. S. Army
Baltimore

Mail. —

N.J.
AUG
10

5.

Maj Gen Scott.
Aug 9. 1826

Baltimore August 10th. 1826

Dear sir

The election of representatives in the twentieth congress, for the state of Maryland, will take place on the first monday in october next; at which your political friends will bear in mind its relation to the next election of president of the United States. Being among the candidates for this district, and having espoused the cause to which your political friends are devoted, I have to make the following request.

In the canvass of 1824 for the presidency, a pamphlet was circulated largely in this state, charging you with the execution during the late war, "of a preacher of the gospel", or in another version "of a methodist preacher"; which had a very prejudicial effect upon your polls. In our state one of the largest and most respectable religious communions consists of methodists; and I have found among them individuals highly influential and otherwise favorable to your political elevation, not a little adversely affected by what I know to be a most flagrant misrepresentation of the affair in question. I have thought it to be due to them, that some accurate and authentic account of it should be furnished; and have therefore resolved to make this appeal to you, hoping you will furnish me, with the least possible delay, a full narration of the case in question not only with your own signature, but also authenticated by such of your heroic comrades, acquainted with its circumstances.

To me no other proof is necessary of the correctness of this and all other public and official acts of your life, other than your character as a man, and the history of your country since you became in its counsels an actor so conspicuous, honorable, and glorious

12630

but there are such things as fastidiousneſs and prejudice, which often take poſseſsion of the mind, and such results as convictions from the influence of false or colored testimony, that as often warp honest hearts and judgments, and alienate from us the most devoted friends. Instead, then, of disregarding these, it is no departure from dignity, to furnish, over and over again, the most particular and circumstantial evidence, to remove the doubts of those who love us, and leave those who hate us no excuse for their slanders of our best acts.

In the course of the impending canvaſs I wish to be able to put down the calumny of you, which the pamphlet before mentioned too intensively and succeſsfully propagates.

The last letters I have had the pleasure of receiving from my most beloved father and your venerable preceptor left him well in Georgia, enjoying still the rosy health with which a kind providence has so long blest him. He remembers well when you, general Davie, and many others of your early compeers, were his pupils, in that famous region of Carolina so devoted to the freedom of these states, and within a few miles of the spot where the first declaration of independence was formally and devotedly proclaimed. He was among the actors at the court house in Charlotte, Mecklinburgh county, on that memorable occasion, as well as a participator in the subsequent robbery of the British army in the neighbourhood by a few hundred stout hearted whigs, who surprised Cornwallis, and to use his own language "cut out" twenty two of his baggage waggons, and made a great fare of their contents the next day in Charlotte. To this day the surviving heroes in that feat preserve the trophies of their daring; several of which remain in the mansion of my father near the village where you last saw him.

With the greatest respect and veneration ————

I am Sir your
Mo Ob. Svt
E. H. Cummins

Dr Sir Sunday Morning August 13th 26

I have Just recd your note, I have no printed copy of the Trial of Colo. King - send you the copy in manuscript furnished by the Judge advocate, & all the original papers upon which his arrest was founded - this arrest contrary to all rule was founded upon Captt Hagans report made to the war department direct, and not to me as the rules required - you will see my letter on the inside of the adjt Genl, to the Judge advocate on this subject - look at it - you will find Hagans report of the case of Cameron also - I am sorry I have not time to arrange them for you - you will have to get Major Lewis to look over & select such as you may think proper to use - I must here remark that I never heard of the case of Cameron - untill I heard of it in reading the charges forwarded from the war Department inclosing an order against Colo. King for his arrest & an order to detail a Court for his trial - The Colo arrest was founded, as you will see, on the report of Hagan made direct to the war Department & not thro me - If you were here I could aid you -

In haste yours

A. Jackson

Major J. H. Eaton

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Major John H. Eaton

Major Lewes

pr Son }

Greenville Springs Augt. 20th 1826

Dear Sir

I left home in the hope, and principally with the View of Seeing you here - I was charged by ~~the~~ Citizens of Louisville to, inform them, in the most Speedy practicable Manner, of your arrival; which they most confidently expected during the last week,— I learnd since my arrival that Mrs Jacksons Health has been so far restord, as to render the use of Mi=neral Water unnecessary - For which she, and you I hope will pardon me for saying, I am very sorry - There are many thousands of our Citizens who, I am sure feel the same Kind of Regret - we can scarcely pardon Mrs Jackson for getting so intirely well all at once - we hope that she may experience a Slight relapse - or that she may believe in what we consider a General and obvious Truth, viz that con=firmation, Should succeed the restoration of Health - and in case she will not have the goodness to relapse, we would beg leave to recommend to her, Travelling and the use of the Greenville, Blue-Lick, & Bath waters as the Best if not the only Means of confirming and perpetuating that good health, which She has so unseasonably (as we think) regaind - But which

Being regain^d, we wish may be conform^d, and long Enjoy^d. The people of Kentucky want to see Genl. Jackson — were he to come into the State, He wou^d then be in their power, and they wou^d see him — the public Interest requires that they shou^d see him —. Why shou^d he deny them, the Gratification, which his presence wou^d afford them? — Why shou^d he deny to the great interests of the ~~nation~~ U. States that support, which they need, and which his presence wou^d most assuredly afford —? The great Mass of the people want to see the General — they want their Wives, & children to see him — If the General will come to the Springs — He will be taken by the Militia, — the people — to some three or four Barbacues, made by co-terminous Counties on his special account, — and an opportunity will thereby be afforded to them, of seeing in the General's person, and presence, an effectual refutation of the Calumnies, which intrigue & corruption have circulated to his prejudice —

A visit to the Springs during the first, or second Week of Sept^r, cou^d not be subject to any misconstruction — The Crowd will have left them — And if the people shou^d re-assemble there, as they most certainly wou^d, in much greater crowds, than ever heretofore — who cou^d help it? — Pardon the freedom of this address — Make my compliments acceptable to Mrs Jackson, and solicit (for me) her pardon for the freedom with which I have us^d her Name in this hasty scroll — and believe me to be yr friend & admirer

Genl. Andw Jackson

John Rowan

Somerset near Natchez. 20th Augt 1826

Dear General,

After some detention on account of rainy weather & more from Mrs Stiles' indisposition we reached this place to day. In conformity with my promise I now propose to give you such items of the news & politicks of this State as may be interesting to you.

Returns have been recd here from 15 Counties of the August Election for Congress. These give Haile 2596. Grayson 2182 – Bingaman 1440 – Stockton 447. & Norton 1451. Haile's election is considered as certain. He is considered inferior on the score of talents to most of his competitors but his politicks are most acceptible to the people. Before each election he declared his hostility to the Administration. He is supported entirely by your Political friends – the most of the votes given to all the others except Stockton were given by your partizans also. Among your friends returned to the Legislature are Colo Burnett of the Grindstone ford, Colo Anthony Butler of Monticello, and Mr De Graffenreid of Wilkinson County – formerly of Williamson Ten.

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I met Thomas B. Read on the Military road above Columbus, in Monroe County, on an electioneering expedition. At the Election there he addressed the people—declared himself for you for the Presidency & that he had ever been your partizan. These falsehoods made some impression in that quarter. Judge Ellis, his opponent, was in the same county & his friends are very sanguine that he will turn Read out. Read excuses himself for going heretofore with the administration by saying he thought it right to support the Panama question after a Majority had decided in its favor & that he will not go against Clay & Adams merely from the sake of Opposition. I told all who talked with me on the subject that Read was considered at Washington as belonging heart & soul to the Federal party. If General Coffee when he comes down to the treaty will make a few comments to the same effect it will do Mr Read's business for him

It is so important to have this double faced demagogue excluded from the Senate that I hope you will write to General Coffee on the subject.

I was at General Hinds' yesterday. He is now absent in the Eastern States & on his return intends calling to spend a few days with you. If he can be convinced of Read's foul play with his party he will turn against him & then it is all over with the Senator for Hinds more than any other individual has contributed to bring Read into place. It would also be important for Mr Eaton or some other friend of yours to write to Colo A. Butler, who is much opposed to Read, and let him know what was thought of Mr Read's conduct at Washington last winter by the Jackson & Crawford people.

I give you these details to shew what is going on here. Read will have a tolerable support in the Legislature but unless he makes many new converts cannot be elected.

Please remember me particularly to my friends Mrs Jackson & Capt Donelson. Should you have leisure to write I need not tell you how much pleasure

it would give me to hear from you.
If General Hinds is with you please tell him Mrs Cozzer
& the rest of his family were well last Evening.
With the highest esteem & Regard I remain, dear
General — very sincerely your friend & Ob. Servant
Isaac L. Baker

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
near Nashville
Tennessee

Major Baker
Letter —

The Yellow fever was reported to have begun its Ravages in
Natchez yesterday. I will not go into the town. We design
continuing our route homeward to morrow.

it would give me to hear from you.

If General Hinds is with you please tell him Mrs Crozier & the rest of his family were well last Evening.

with the highest esteem & Regard I remain, Dear General – very sincerely your friend & obt Servant

Isaac L. Baker

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
near Nashville
Tennessee

Major Baker
Letter –

The yellow fever was reported to have begun its Ravages in Natchez yesterday. I will not go into the town. we design continuing our route homeward to morrow.

Pensacola, 28th Augt. 1826.

Dr. General,

I have written you several letters without receiving an answer. This I attribute to the uncertainty of the mails, or to the probable fact of your being from home. To whatever cause it may be ascribed, I am perfectly satisfied, that my letters did not reach you.

You have no doubt, long since, heard of the death of Maj. Donoho, who was shot by a sergeant of the 4th Regiment. Whilst the soldiers were upon drill during the day, Maj. Donoho discovered the sergeant intoxicated, upon which he ordered him to his quarters, with a threat that he would have him arrested. At roll-call, about 8 O'clock at night, this man presented himself to Maj. Donoho with a musket concealed under his clothes, and inquired of him whether he intended to arrest him as he had threatened: upon Maj. Donoho's discovering his musket, and inquiring of him what he was doing with it, he stepped back a few paces and shot him. The contents passed through his body, and he lived only a few hours. Although in great pain, he was sensible to the last, and detailed every circumstance connected with the murder. The man will shortly be under trial, and it is hoped will be punished in the most ~~[illegible]~~ exemplary manner.—

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From the toasts given at different places on the 4th of July, it appears evident that your popularity has greatly increased, and there is every prospect of your success at the next election. This, I never doubted, if left to a fair expression of public opinion. The only thing to be feared is, that there may be some juggling, as on a former occasion. You have reason to guard against the schemes of *blacklegs*. With this precaution, and the avoidance of evils arising from the interference of friends, you have nothing to fear. You are not yourself apprized of the injury which you have sustained from the latter cause. None, probably have ventured to tell you; but many of your friends are sensible of the fact. There is often a great deal of truth in the Spanish aphorism — "Lord protect me from my friends, for I can take care of my enemies myself." From my own observation, I have never read or heard of a man who has done so much for himself, and received so little aid from friends as yourself. Upon this score, you are under few obligations, and would be more free to act as President of the United States, than any one since the days of Washington. You have given distinction and reputation to many, but have not derived any aid but from few. This has *always* been my

view of the subject; and it affords the most unquestion-
-able evidence of talent. As to the Presidential
election, you know you have my best wishes. Al-
-though Mr. Adams has been liberal to me, like
any other free born American, I have my most de-
-cided preferences. The people here, although they
have no vote, are decidedly in your favor. At our
last fourth of July dinner, they gave Mr. Adams
a pretty strong toast; yet very little importance is
to be attached to toasts. They are by no means con-
-clusive as to public sentiment, if you take
a small town, insulated from the country. The
meeting here was composed of but a part of our
citizens, and the toasts were prepared by some
Yankees who admire Mr. Adams. Myself and
[illegible] Brackenridge were invited as guests to the
dinner, and requested to preside, which we
[illegible] not, under the peculiarity of the circum-
-stances, refuse, without giving offence. Until I entered
the room where the dinner was given, I did not
know the character of the toasts, or by whom they
had been written. Immediately upon getting through
the set toasts, we left the room, & returned to
our homes. Should you have seen the proceedings,
this may explain to you why and wherefore myself
& the Judge were present.—

My best regards to Mrs. Jackson, Capt Donelson
Lady, and the two Andrews, & for yourself accept
of my [illegible] wishes for your health & happiness.—

Yr. Friend

Genl. A. Jackson

Saml. R. Overton

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P.S. My wife presented me with a son on the
morning of the 26th. ult. and both are doing
well. — S.R.O.

Pensacola
12 September

25

Genl. Andrew Jackson,
Nashville,
Tennessee

Major Saml. R Overton
28th August came
to hand & answd 9th
octr 1826 —

P.S. My wife presented me with a son on the morning of the 26th Instant, and both are doing well. — S. R. O.

Pensacola
14 September

25

Genl. Andrew Jackson,
Nashville,
Tennessee

Majr Saml R. Overton
28th. August came
to hand [illegible] 9th
Octbr 1826 —

Hermitage August 31st 1826

Dr Sir

I have recd your letter of the 16th instant, it reached me to day. I am aware of the great exertions that were made in 1824, & will be made again by falshood & misrepresentation, thro pamphlets & annonimous letters, & newspaper squibs to slander me, and was I to attempt to answer all the false statements thus propagated, I might do nothing but write & refute them. I have always thought, that truth is mighty & will prevail. I have therefore taken no pains to refute these slanders except when they emanated from a committee of congress when it become necessary to expose their falshoods, least the sanction of the report of a committee of the Senate ~~the base falshoods thus containing~~ & might go down to posterity for ~~truth~~ truth and impose upon future generations.

– The case you allude to might as well be ascribed to the President of the united States as myself and as you ask me for a stament of the facts ~~of the case~~, I send you them in a concise form – In the year 1814 Col. Pipkin at the head of his Regtl of drafted militia was charged with the Defence of Ft Jackson in the heart of the Creek nation – whilst thus in command part of his Regtl mutinied – at the head of this mutiny was a Mr Harris, a preacher, but as my memory now serves me, of the Baptist profession – he broke open the commissary stores, knocked out the heads of the flour barrels, & took [illegible] what the wanted, and ~~wasted~~ destroyed what they pleased – proceeded to the Bake house, and set that on fire, & marched off in open defience of the Col. leaving the garrison without provisions, & so weakened by desertion, that it might have fell a sacrafice to the Indians – I was then at Mobile informed by express of this mutiny & outrage & ordered the mutineers & deserters to be [illegible]

& brought back – They ringleaders, Harris & three head were apprehended
& brought to Mobile on my way after I had left there, and
charged Genl Winchester with the command
these were tried by a courtmartial &
– condemned to die, six were shot & ~~three~~
~~the~~ balance pardoned – The ballance who deserted
became alarmed at their situation
& after a months sojourn returned to their duty and was forgiven by me &
was with me when I marched to Pensacola
in 1814 & followed me to orleans & regained
their former good character by their
valorous & soldiery conduct & were honorably
discharged – it is for the public to Judge
whether this infernal ~~the hypocr~~ son of christ did not
well deserve death for the crime of robbery
& arson and this outrageous mutiny that
not only ~~he~~ jeopardised the safety of our country but
the surrender of the garrison from its
exposed situation – and whether such
a wolf in sheeps clothing who le[d]
others to aid in this infernal conduct
was not a fit subject for example –
– Harris wrote me on this subject after con-
demned to die acknowledging the Justice
of his condemnation and ~~[illegible]~~ that he
had no hope of a pardon here, but from
his repentance hoped for forgiveness
hereafter – which I hope he obtained
through the attonement made by our
blessed saviour, & his sincere repentance – let
it be recollected, that this mutiny was at
a time when every nerve of our country was strained
to protect it ~~and our country~~ from the in-
vasion of an overwhelming British
force, whose agents were then employed
to stir up the creeks to the indiscrimi-
nate murder of our defenceless border,

Monticello 4 Sept. 1826.

My dear General,

Your favour of the 8th ulto. has been received — the Newspapers informed me that you had been celebrating our Anniversary of freedom at a distance from your home, and I attributed the delay of your answer to that circumstance — yet I feared perhaps the Post Office might be playing tricks with our Correspondence, and meant to write you by the present Mail whether your reply had reached me or not.

Our elections are over — I have been successful by an overwhelming majority — still the man elected with me is a decided friend of Reed's — he beat the gentleman who was run on my ticket by 14 Votes: — The result proves that it was a judicious course on my part to become a Candidate, for had I not done so, the whole Reed and Administration ticket might have been carried. Our Adversaries selected for their ticket men of the greatest personal

N.B. You may look out in the U.S. Telegraph for a squib or two before long. —

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N. B. You may look out in the U. S. Telegraph for a squib or two before long. —

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popularity, and it was so difficult to make the people understand the *true question* that our partial failure must be placed to that account. — We are taking time by the forelock however and have now 7 Memorials in different parts of the County procuring signatures *instructing* the Representatives of the County to vote agt. Major Reed. — In this we shall succeed to our wishes, as the people since the election is over, have been made to understand the points, upon which the Candidates divided better than we were capable of doing during the short period in which I was a Candidate (but 3 Week & 4 days.) — Cooper my Colleague promises to obey instructions, so that all will work well.

I am glad you have seen Reed's Circular *in extenso* — the Man certainly never supposed it would travel beyond the limits of this State or his *prudence* would have prevented his so exposing himself: If Major Eaton has no copy of that Circular you should give him yours, that he may take it to Washington next Winter. My own copy I design sending to Colo. Benton, for I am determined that a brother soldier shall see the liberty taken with his political course by an administration Agent. In the papers that publish an account of the dinner given Major Reed in Jefferson County — they make him in his speech *on that occasion* to say what amounts to an avowal that he is yet amongst those *who rank as your friends* — this is jesuitical on his part, but he knew that *in this State amongst the people at large* he dare not avow a contrary sentiment, for I am proud to believe that Tennessee itself is scarcely more unanimous for you than the citizens of Mississippi. There are a few of Winthrop Sargeants old school federalists on the Mississippi River, and the remains of the old spanish Aristocracy who are the other way, but we have no difficulty in keeping them in check; heretofore they opposed Maj. Reed violently in all his efforts at popularity now they are amongst the most clamorous of his supporters.

but they can do nothing. Mr. Haile our Representative to Congress came out in his handbill openly declaring himself a Jackson Candidate, for this he was denounced in all the Newspapers on the River as riding a Hobby, and every effort made to put him down, but the people very much approved the Hobby he was mounted upon and let him ride it into Congress with great ease. I shall write you as often as I have any thing worth writing about — and altho' I will be glad to hear from you as often as your leisure will permit, still I do not mean to tax you so heavily as to require a punctual answer to all of mine. Mrs. B. begs a kind remembrance to Mrs. Jackson & yourself in which you must include

very respectfully & faithfully yours

A. Butler

25

MONTICELLO MI
Sept 17

Genl. Andrew Jackson
nr. Nashville
Tennessee

Mr B

A. Butler
Political

To John Rowan

Hermitage Septbr 5th 1826

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 20th ulto is just recd. It would afford me much pleasure to visit my friends in Kentucky could I do so in good faith to the principles which I think so essential to Republicanism & the cause of our country at this time. But every thing considered, I have come to the opinion that I cannot, and think that you will concur with me when it is recollected that in the present contest I can take no other ground than that upon which I have heretofore gone, and upon which the people have voluntarily offered me the most flattering tokens of their approbation & confidence. A movement thro' Kentucky however it might gratify my feelings by the company of yourself & other friends at the Greenville springs, could be easily misrepresented abroad, and in the absence of all necessity for it now, would not fail to give rise to imputations extremely unpleasant to me, and possi-

-bly prejudicial to the great cause in which it seems by the current of events I am to bear a prominent part. Recollect that the coalition managers are on the alert in covering their own operations, while they meditate the destruction of those which spring from the people, & their legitimate authority. And if they succeed, as in all cases where the government has aimed to be stronger than the people, the leading cause will be traced to the workings of a corrupt patronage, whose office it is to seize upon the questionable acts of those who are rallying around the public good, and so to misrepresent and distort them that the people shaken in their confidence, and divided in their action, shall lose both their advocates and their cause. Thus the panders of power mocked the efforts of the people in former times, because they were blinded by their arts, or saw them too late to counteract them — their prominent friends and advocates, too, contributing to the calamities by attempting to fight them with their own weapons, when it would take more than the strength of Hercules to grasp all the plans which these Protean monsters could devise — Altho', as I hope, this state of things is far from our happy country, yet as there is, in the mode of the last Presidential election, and in the subsequent policy of the cabinet a manifest violation of some of our dearest interests, I have thought these remarks not improper here; and, if they answer no other purpose, that they will at least satisfy you that in declining the visit to Kentucky I am influenced by a high sense of public duty. I am anxious since my friends have placed me again before my country for the first office within its gift, that if it please Providence to make me the instrument of reforming the abuses of which they complain, that I undertake the duties with clean hands, or rather that my example carry with it nothing derogatory to the principles of Republican virtue. and to this end I am unwilling that the coalition at Washington shall find me in a situation to which they can point, and say, "See the man who neither seeks or declines office taking an electioneering tour. Why not ply our patronage - if he be not seeking his own aggrandizement, why is he so busy with the people abroad?

Calumny and detraction will no doubt do their utmost against me, and all those who take the side of their country, rather than that of the government right or wrong; but while we are true to the old landmarks and by no unworthy manoeuvering shall forfeit the

onfidence of the people, it is to be hoped that the late
events by discovering the danger, point also to the remedy,
nd will be instrumental to the creation of another
lwark for our liberties. Mrs I freely pardons you

—and tenders you her kind salutations, & if
revisited by her last winters complaint will
follow your prescriptions ~~on the~~ next sum-
mer, when she will expect the pleasure
of seeing you & your family at the Springs

I am Dr Sir very respectfully
yr friend & Hble Servt

A. Jackson

The Honble
12685 John Rowan
Ky.

Capt. Joshua Hadly's, 7th September, 1826.

Respected Sir;

Anticipating, with almost prophetic certainty, the decease of General Winchester, I have omitted until this period, any attempt to answer your last communication. A short time since, I received from Cincinnati, a work entitled "The Life of Gen. Harrison," &c. &c., which I have perused with much and deep attention; and must add, I trust without a single suggestion of vanity, that it is entirely in my power to correct its errors, and do justice to the memory of a much injured, useful, and virtuous man - who has left behind him a numerous family, perhaps not as well off, pecuniarily speaking, as the world expected.

Having expended much time, and encountered great labor in the rectification of popular errors, not to say malicious persecutions, respecting his public conduct in the service of his country, I owe it to his memory - and the pledge I have given the public, to complete the History of his military life, and to develope the real and unavoidable causes of his misfortunes. For, should I not persevere in finishing and publishing the work intended to do him justice, I will either be charged with neglect and a breach of confidence and trust, or his enemies will

triumph in the allegation, that all grounds of his jus=
=tification, or even exemption from voluntary errors were
considered untenable, after the publication of the Volumin=
=ous and elaborate work which I have lately received.
I shall therefore not remit my labors in his defence,
so far as appertains to substantial justice; and, as I
cannot pursue my exertions uninterruptedly at his
former mansion, or in the present situation of his
unsettled affairs, obtain aſsistance from his estate, were
it greater than it really is, I will always consider
both his reputation, and Chs. Caſsedy under great ob=
=ligations to Gen. Jackson, if he will send me an order
on, or a letter to, Meſsrs. Boyers & Morris of Gallatin, for
sixty or seventy dollars worth of clothing for the fall
and ensuing Winter — for I believe, as I am now sit=
=uated, and exempted from the intrusions of company
and the distracting brawls of children, I can in a
few months finish my Works in a satisfactory man=
=ner both to the public & myself. I have mentioned Meſsrs.
Boyers & Morris, because the articles I want can be pro=
=cured from them, at a much lower rate than at
Nashville or Cairo. With great respect I am, Sir,
your Mo. Obt. Servt.

Charles Caſsedy

The within -
- answered the 23rd of Septbr. 1826, and an
order on Mr Josiah Nichol merchant
Nashville inclosed to Charles Cassidy Esqr for
sixty dollars in merchandize - A. Jackson
to enable him to have his Book published -

Major General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Tennessee

Charles Cassedys letter
9th Septbr 1826—
answered & note
written—& order for
$60 enclosed—

Dr Sir [1826] Sepembr 10th

In what language shall I address a Character so dignified - so truly exalted & so eminent for Patriotism & Valor, can the Pen of an Illiterate female form expressions adequate to the task in View! - Alas! no. Nor can my admiration ever cease at the Noble pattern you have display'd to the world, not only as a Warrior & a Statesman But also as a Man of Benevolence - Immitateing the Character of the Lowly Jesus - going about doing good - searching out objects of Charity - the Widow & the Orphan - (from the cares & Bustle of a busy world,) engages your attention. - In a letter you were so kind as to write to Mr J Skennedy of Jonesboro' & which I had the pleasure to read, I discover'd your friendly enquiries about Clarissa Evans the Wife of a Deceas'd Mason - I am that person so highly honour'd with your attention - and I will endeavour to give you, perhaps a more correct detail of my unfortunate situation, than might be expected from Mr Sk - however painfull the task - My Husband was once a man of considerable property, & one whose heart was ever open to distresses of others possessing a Noble & exalted mind. but misfortunes of Different kinds - & Lastly that of Bad health, Reduced him to a Lowly estate, Before he left this World of trials & sad tribulation - he left me with 9 precious Pledges

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of Affection - Whose fate I mourn, & whose cause I Plead -- for them & them alone have I made my necessities known to ~~th~~ the Masonic Fraternity of Jonesbro, who have declard their funds to be too Low to give me the Least assistance -

-- My Children are are all Boys but one - & I did hope that we could make out - Without being reduced 4 to the necessity of asking human Aid - but finding evry effort Vain - on account of Dull times in this County, I am at Last Compelld to accept any donation that may be offerd - the Price of Labour is so Low here that with it we are not Able to procure the common necessaries of Life - so that the education of my sons is entirely at stake -- therefore should your Generous Heart dictate to you to grant us assistance - we shall esteem it a particular favour & not only that - but shall bear it with Grateful Remembrance to the Grave - & should any future circumstance, occur in which me or any part of my family can grant you the Least degree of service, it shall not be omited - & my 2 little Twin Boys who Bears the Great names of Jackson - & Lawrence Shall Learn to Venerate - & Patronise the Characters of the

Illustrious Heroes -- ~~A~~ My Oldest son, I can truly
say - from his Cradle. - inclines to ~~th~~ Literature -
some of the boys appear to possess a Mechanical genius. but
Unfortunately - no person seem to want apprentices - so that
I am about to rent a small farm - I shall try to get ~~a~~
near to a good school. it being their fathers great desire
to educate his Children well - not having any thing else to
leave them - perhaps it may be necessary to inform you
Something about his certificate - in it is express'd.
That ~~Hon~~ him they Confer the sub-lime degree of
Master Mason. in the Masters Lodge No. 46.
Of Church-town. Lancaster Pensylvania —
the Gentlemen of Jonsboro Lodge have had it before them
appear well satisfied as to the truth - And now, after
One more Observation I will trespass no longer on your
Patience - I would wish you to understand that one of
My sons is afflicted with the White-swelling - which I
fear will render him unfit for Labour - & also I would
wish you to know that rent is high & my circumstances
are so reduced that I am not able to moove to a new
Country where I might get Land cheap, — these things I men-
tion for your Consideration & would kindly thank you for
advice in a Letter on the subject - Yours with Respect Clarissa
Evans

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If you bestow Money for the Benefit of my unfortunate family perhaps you would wish to Dictate in what manner it shall be applied, – Do so, I shall with pleasure comply with the advice ——

General Andrew Jackson
Nashville 18¾
Hermitage
Tennessee

JONESBOROUGH T.
SEPT 11

Clorissa Evans
letter to me
in answer to one
wrote to Mrs K.
at the request
of Mr Kennedy
Hagers Town
Maryland
enquiring into her
situation—

It was the advice of Mr Anderson of Jonboro who is a member of the masonic institution — that I should write myself

C. Evans

Buffalo N.Y. 14th Septr 1826

Dear Genl

I have been in this neighbour-hood some days – viewing or reviewing the falls of Niagara and examining the various battle scenes on the Canada side; having it in contemplation to write a history of the last war. On my way I visited and conversed with Govr Clinton to whom I was recommended and by whom I was treated with much civility. His standing in the political world renders him an object of interest, and I proceed to give you the result of my observations. He is friendly

J2641

in his conversation to your election and adverse to that of adams; still more so to the succession of Clay & In answer to questions from me he said "Adams has but little influence or popularity in this state." "Clay has few partizans & no prospects in this or the eastern states." "Jackson has some friends in N. york and in ohio I think he stands well." His expressions were altogether favourable to you, & decidedly hostile to Clay- but I am convinced from the whole tenour of his remarks that his object is to secure his own election at the next election if possible or the succeeding one at any rate. He would go as far as I could wish in reprobating the origin the doctrines, the practices & the character of the incumbent & administration, but he would never concur with me in the conclusion which I frequently presented for his adoption, that it was necessary for every conspicuous and enlightened patriot to support you as the only man who was now able to effect this overthrow. Here he was uniformly hesitating & evasive — saying "Jackson will beat any man in his sion state & probably in Penn"."

As soon as I was satisfied that his mind was obstinately bent on this selfish object, I said according to my present sentiments Gov. Clinton. You may rely on my exertions to support you against Mr Clay should he attempt to succeed Genl. Jackson.

This remark obviously disconcerted him, & our conversation soon after glided into general subjects. Speaking candidly to you, I fear he is a man essentially little - nothing noble & disinterested in his composition. An occurrence happened while I was with him, which though trifling appears to me perfectly illustra-tive of his imbecility. While we were engaged in this political confabulation, & when it was rather interesting to him, a ~~visitor~~ rap was heard at the door. He told the maid to "carry them back." The visitors (one of whom turned out to be a Judge of the State, passed right by the door of the room in which we were & if they had have looked round might have seen us. Clinton stopped in the midst of a sentence as they passed, & shrunk himself up into a corner of the room to prevent their seeing him. This I thought as little like a great man & as much like a little man as any thing I ever witnessed. It is impossible to conceive that Genl. Washington, or (if you will pardon me) Genl. Jackson, ever exhibited such weakness.

I was surprised to find the conversation of Clinton, far below the style of a well educated gentleman. His manners are heavy & his language quite provincial. For example he told me Mr. Monroe &

his Cabinet & had all tried for
to crush him." The canal
however is a lasting and
a grand monument to his
fame. No traveller who sees
it without seeing Clinton
can help feeling gratitude
and admiration for its Chief
promoter. Travelling is cheaper
in this state and more comfortable
than I ever found it elsewhere
you live in the best style
all the ~~way~~ & are conveyed
from N. York to this place
a distance of 507 miles in
6 & 1/2 days for $13.62½. and you
may come comfortably for
10 dollars. You ought to have

a canal from the Tennessee
to the Alabama.

Now I must touch on delicate
ground. You must know that
a vast portion of your country
-men desire your election, &
that many enlightened &
patriotic men deem it es-
sential to the preservation
of our free institutions & repub
-lican spirit. That I am an
humble associate in the same
~~[illegible]~~ fraternity and opinion
you are not now to be
told - and I have a right
to believe that you are
as ever devoted to the good
of your country. I am therefore

that you hold yourself bound to
promote by every honest means
the success of such measures as
such of your fellow citizens as
possess & deserve your confidence
deem important to the maintenance
of our liberty and our constitution
Among the steps ~~most~~ conducive
to this great end I am confident
that many concur with me
in believing. that your pre
ence in this and the eastern
states would be probably the
most efficient. I am not
apprised that you have
ever seen the falls of Niagara
or the great inland seas

X
12645

which gives this country the aspect of a new world. These great objects have a claim, sanctioned by nature itself, to the admiration of all intelligent beings. and I am sure you could serve your friends your country & yourself by a visit next summer to this quarter. Mrs Jackson would also be delighted with the novelty & grandeur of the scene. I am about t returning to Washington where I shall be highly gratified to hear from you

Mr

me

That

is friendly to

receive "to which

laud Clay" -

McCalla seem within

of the Clay ite. In this state

the people are waiting to be

led - & all will depend on

the course of Clinton. He will

be undetermined until the 2 state conventions are over.

Yr. very sincere &

respectful svt.

H. Lee

Genl. Jackson

12646

th Genl.
bserve him
character —
The expression of his
desire that Genl Jackson
should take an Eastern
tour this next Fall

Genl. Andrews &c
9 No
Ansd J Mason
1826 —
Answd 15 Apl

1826

Politicks: — Cook: Murat & Judge McComb fought a duel on the 13th. Murat lost a little finger and the other shot twice perforating between the hip & ribs — Local politicks the cause — McComb a Whitey man —

Tallahassee September 15th 1826

Dear General,

Your kind letter of the 8th and 11th ult. together with Mrs. Jackson to Mrs. Butler all came to hand by the last mail, and afforded us great satisfaction in knowing that all our friends were well and that the season promised fine crops —

I am much rejoiced to learn that Samuel will be under your immediate guardianship and he has now arrived at that age, when the necessity of his application to obtain a profession must be so apparent that I certainly anticipate the realization of my fervent wishes. Our little daughter has been at the Hermitage and you say she is amiable; this is gratifying and I hope her present opportunity will result greatly to her improvement —

You request my recollections, of what disposition was made of the proceedings against Maples — I presume the proceedings were forwarded to the Adj. & Insp. Generals Office, at any event the General Order Book of my Office which was sent to Washington would give the fact. I will make diligent search among the few papers

12647

brought with me and should they afford any light will give it you by next mail — "Drowning men will catch at straws" and the present case evidences an attempt at help from a broken reed —

I should have supposed that Public Opinion on that man's conduct would have induced him to have buried in oblivion the recollection of his opposition but the times are venal and resort to every means in the approaching struggle, will be had by the friends of the Administration. The state you found Louisiana in, the Ordnance mostly without carriages and other sent from Pittsburgh with the observation that carriages could be made at New Orleans — The flints which fired the powder that destroyed the enemies of your country obtained by your weight of Character and decision from the Pirates of Barataria — the fact that upwards of three thousand men of your army standing at the retired work between us and the City without a stand of arms, and lastly the famous Order which was given to General Gaines to concentrate all the forces of the up Country at Baton Rouge, where he was to descend with overwhelming rapidity and destroy the enemy on their first landing (a copy of which you have) must be a convincing proof to the world that Mess. Madison & Monroe (who were at the City of Washington in a state of despondence and Mr. Clay at Ghent playing cards) are entitled to the immortality of preserving Louisiana. Surely Mr. [illegible] will be canonized for his discovery, or at least obtain a patent for it at Washington — I, who happened to be at New Orleans, and knowing all the difficulties which you had to encounter, have no hesitation in declaring with uplifted hands, before my God; that all the Heads of Departments from the President down, and Congress assembled, with all the Resources & Laycocks of noted memory, with all the aid of an empty Treasury and disorganized army; without the simple fact of the aid of the weight & Character ~~[illegible]~~ and personal exertion of — v Jackson, Louisiana would have fallen. Your Country owes you a debt it never can pay —

Thank Providence we are all well — Mrs. B still on her feet — Mrs. Call was threatened with premature delivery on last night, and the danger is not past, although she is much easier —

Your friends are all well. Mr. I. informs us that Capt. A. has been blessed with a fine son — Give our love to our kind friend Mrs. J. and all friends — God bless you both.

Genl A. Jackson.

12648

Tallahassee Fl
13 Sept

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
near Nashville

Col. Robert Butler
letter to be filed
of 1826 and Octr
1826—

c –

Blue Spring –
16th. Sept. 1826

My dear Friend,

I expect you will be presented with this by the Revd. Jacob Creath Jr. nephew of the Revd. Jacob Creath of this State & Mr. Albert G. Creath the son of the Revd. ~~Jacob~~ Creath of this State to whom I am under more ~~any~~ obligation for my political elevation than any one man on earth. This will be sufficient to entitle & ensure them the right hand of fellowship from you. They are on their way to Mississippi and are desirous to see the distinguished friend of their Country, & I have requested them to call as they pass along. I consider them two of the most distinguished young men in our State. they are liberally endowed by nature, & well prepared by a liberal education to Elevate themselves & benefit the world. – The Revd. Jacob Creath has already erected for himself in this place never dying fame by his sermons & good speaking from the Pulpit. & Mr Albert Creath is now prepared for the Bar. Your devoted friend

Rh: M: Johnson

12649

Genl. Andrew Jackson

R. M. Johnston
Introducing the
Meſsrs Creaths
to be answered—

Cumberland College Septr 16th 1826

Genl Andrew Jackson

Dr Sir

With the sanction of the proper Authorities, the Graduates of Cumberland College have determined to give a Commencement Ball at the Nashville Inn on Wednesday 4th October next. In order that there may be dignity and respectability attached to it and that youthful thoughtlessness may be restrained by the presence of Gentlemen of Character and Reputation, yourself, Govr Carroll, Col Crabb and Mr Tannehill were chosen Managers, in conjunction with four of the Graduates, who could make every arrangement necessary without encroaching upon your time and attention. By permitting your name to appear among the Managers of the first Commencement Ball of Cumberland College you would confer an honour upon

Your most obedt and humble Servts

John H. Walker
Isaac H Erwin
Wm Parks
Washington Barrow

Managers

12651

1826

Gentlemen.

Your note of yesterday is recd - as the arrangement which may be adopted ~~will~~ in the proposed celebration of your ~~have the sanction of the~~ first commencement will have the sanction of the President and Trustees, you are at liberty to place my name on the list of managers. Tho' I cannot take an active part in scenes of this character, and indeed as a general rule have long since given up the habit of attending them; yet as this may be a useful stimulus to the young graduates, I shall endeavor to unite with them, viewing it as a duty I owe the institution to lend my name and personal services on all occasions which may contribute to its advancement.

Pensacola, 17th September, 1826.

D. General;

I received your letter, dated 2d August, two mails since, but have not had sufficient leisure to answer it until the present moment. Upon the subject of public men & public measures, your letter has given me some facts with which I was unacquainted. It is admitted, that Mr. Adams's reply to the request of the Senate to discuss the Panama question with open doors, appeared to manifest a want of temper, and was susceptible of the construction they gave it. To have consented to accept of the invitation, just upon the *eve* of the meeting of Congress, was likewise injudicious, and calculated to produce an unfortunate effect. I never learned before, that the invitation was given without authority, having come from only *three* of the Southern Republics out of *seven*: this too, was certainly a great oversight. But if Mr. Adams intended to appoint a minister or ministers to represent us in the Congress of Panama, without the intervention of the Senate, it was certainly said to be an assumption of power not warranted by the Constitution. I am however, inclined to differ with you as to the powers of Congress, or rather the President & Senate in the appointment of foreign ambassadors. The Constitution, it appears to me, vests this power without any reference to our ministers meeting those of foreign nations at their separate courts, or at a place agreed upon by common consent, where they might be all convened, for the purpose of interchanging opinions, and discussing their respective interests. This, however, seems not to be the case with

12652 the Congress at Panama, as there is no stipulation in the treaty under which they are convened, for the invitation of the United States. Under such circumstances, I do not see how the measure can be justified. I was, at first, inclined to believe, that valuable objects might be accomplished, in having representatives at the Congress, and that it would not tend to involve us with foreign powers, and consequently no departure from the policy of Washington; and even if it did, in some measure jeopardize our peace, the common cause of republics of liberty warranted the risque; but with the facts now before me, I could not have supported it. I should not certainly have sent ministers to a Congress to which I was not regularly invited. It might possibly be construed by those republics which have not joined in the invitation, as officious dictation.—

Mr. Adams appears to me, not to understand, as well as some others, the boundaries which separate the people and the government, and the different departments of the Government. He seems to look more to the *end*, than the *means*. The opposition to him, I consider in a very different light from that of a *faction*. They are formidable both for numbers & talents, and are recommended as highly for integrity and other virtues, as the friends of administration. Some of them, I regret to find, have been too intemperate; so much so, as to defeat their object, and strengthen the administration. This, I think, has been, in some measure, the effect of Randolph's opposition. Such a course has a tendency of inflaming parties, and whoever succeeds in obtaining the Presidency, goes into power with an opposition, heated by intemperance, chagrined by defeat, and prepared to go all lengths in embarrassing and thwarting public measures. Such an opposition, although it might not succeed in a single attempt, might, by the delays and embarrassments created by it, cripple an administration, so as to deprive it of all its efficiency. The most splendid and successful administrations, are those, at the head of which are great talents and virtue, and where there are none to oppose; but all unite to carry its measures into execution. This union of sentiment and action is peculiarly necessary in a Government like ours, where any measure takes its shape from the feelings and opinions of the people. I conclude therefore, that in coming into power, it is advisable to have as little opposition as possible, and that it is a misfortune when it is excited by the inflamatory and intemperate measures of any friends. I can assure you it is a much easier matter to avoid offending a man or party, than to reconcile or put them down afterwards. Besides the Government ought to be so administered, as to please as many of the people as practicable. The Government belongs to them, & both the form, and manner of administering it, is properly subject to their direction.—

No news. We are somewhat tedious in commencing the public works; but when we get under weigh, hope to progress rapidly.—

Mrs. O. has presented me with a son. His features are strong, & promises to have common sense, for which I am sincerely thankful. He & his mother are doing well. Mrs. O. unites with me in tendering to you & Mrs. J. our best wishes for your health, prosperity & happiness.—

Yr. sincere friend & obt. Servt.

Saml R. Overton

Pensacola
22d Septr

25

Genl. Andrew Jackson.

Nashville,

Tennessee.

Major Overton
~~letter~~ 17 Sept
Septr 1826 —
Affairs in Congress

[illegible]

My sincere friend & obt. servt.

Saml. R. Overton

Sept 18th 1826

Genl Andrew Jackson

Your are hereby notified that there is
An action of Ejectment now pending in the Circuit court
of Sumner County (Tennessee) in the name of John Den
lessee of William Martin against me, for the one hundred
And Sixty acres of land Conveyed to me by you with General
Warranty title – said one hundred and Sixty acres of land
is part of a 1000. acre tract Granted by the State of
North Carolina to John Rice, Abraham Riston, & Elisha
Rice, you will therefore attend said suit & defend me from
the right and title of said Martin

I am yours with the highest
Regard &c Septr 18th 1826.

Wm Bracken

12654

Letter to
Genl Jackson

Abingdon Sep 18. 1826

My dear Genl,

Permit me to introduce to your acquaintance my young friend Mr Robert Riddle the brother of a very particular & intimate friend of Mrs Campbells who resides in Richmond. This young gentleman is making a tour of the west with a view I believe to settling himself in the Country and will with that view remain perhaps some time at Nashville — Any attentions you may bestow on him will be most gratefully acknowledged by

Your sincere friend
David Campbell

Mrs Campbell joins me in our affectionate regards to Mrs Jackson & yourself.

Genl Andrew Jackson

near

Nashville

Mr Riddle

~~[illegible]~~

Colo. Campbell

Introducing Mr

Riddle—Virginia

Septbr 19th 1826.

Then Recd three dollars seventy five cents from Andrew Jackson in full of all accounts, dues, & demands up to this date.

John Bernard

12657

Dear General,   Lancaster 21 September 1826

Although I have nothing of importance to communicate; yet I feel disposed occasionally to trespass upon your time & indulge myself in the pleasure of writing to you. -

We are for once in a political calm in this State. Mr. Shulze will be re-elected Governor without opposition: - & upon the Presidential question there is not, out of the City of Philadelphia, a sufficient division in public sentiment to disturb our repose. In the large wealthy & populous county in which I reside, containing more than 70.000 people, I feel confident Mr. Adams could not poll 500 votes.

There was a most artful & powerful effort made against you in this State during the last Spring. They did not dare to attack you personally; but levelled all their artillery against Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Randolph, Mr. M'Duffie &c but principally against the former; & they endeavored to make you answerable for his political offences, as presiding officer of the Senate. They have succeeded, to a considerable extent, in injuring the popularity of Mr. Calhoun; but their arrows have fallen harmless at your feet. Your popularity throughout the State of Pennsylvania is fixed upon sure foundations which your enemies have not nor ever will be able to shake.

Our society in this City has had a most agreeable addition in Mr. Cheves & his family. He has purchased a farm within a mile of Lancaster & has taken up his residence amongst us with an intention, as he says, of laying his bones here. His sterling good sense & his agreeable manners have already made him a great favorite. Although he has been & still, I believe, is upon terms of personal friendship with Mr. Clay; yet he disapproves highly of his recent political course & does not hesitate upon all proper occasions to expreſs his opinion.

Our season in this part of the world has been dry & in consequence the crops have not been so abundant as usual. There are many cases of sickneſs throughout our Country; but not many deaths. For several years past the Cities & large Towns in the Eastern portion of this State have been much more healthy than the surrounding Country.

I have spent a busy summer. The change from law to politics, — & from politicks to law, makes both pursuits very laborious. A man, in such circumstances as I am placed, cannot do himself justice at either. Instead of preparing in the summer for winter, I have often scarcely had time to read the common news of the day. Nothing but a belief, that it would have been deserting my post in the hour of danger, could have induced me again to become a candidate for Congreſs. — I do not anticipate any very serious opposition to my re-election.

Please to present my most kind & respectful compliments to Mrs. Jackson. — Remember me to my friends Major Eaton & Gen: Houston. & and believe me to be with the utmost affection & respect

Your very sincere friend

James Buchanan

General Andrew Jackson.

25

C. PA
SEP

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
near Nashville
Tennessee

Mr Buckhannon
to be answered —
answd. 15th Octr. 1824

Genl A. Jackson

Sir, The Bible Society of Davidson County, auxiliary to the Amn Bible Society of New York, request the favor of your attendance at their Anniversary, on the evening of the 20th Octr next and that you will take the pains to move the 1st Resolution, (enclosed) and favor the society with some remarks adapted to the occasion.

Robt Payne
Henry Crabb
O. B. Hayes
Henry Ewing
} Committee

Nashville Sept 25th 1826

1st Res. That the Report of the Managers, and the Auditing Committee just read, be approved and adopted.

Hermitage Septbr 30th. 1826

Gentlemen

Your note of the 25th instant is just recd through the post office

Whilst I feel grateful for the honor intended me, I must decline your request - was this great & good cause in ~~[illegible]~~ in need of ~~[illegible]~~ this effort ~~[illegible]~~ they should I yield with much pleasure & promptness - but as this cannot be the case, there being so many Gentlemen much better qualified for public speaking than myself & more in the habit, I must be excused - having lost many of my teeth it is with great difficulty I can articulate, and not being in the habit of public speaking of late, it is very unpleasant for me to appear in that character & therefore resign to other hands.

There is still a stronger reason for my declining, ~~it~~ it is this, under existing circumstances, was such an address to go forth to the world, I might be charged by my political enemies with having come forth hypocritically under the sacred garb of religion thus to electioneer - never having worn this mask, I cannot permit myself to appear in an attitude ~~that my~~ were my enemies ~~[illegible]~~ raise such imputation ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible])

Permit me to assure you -

gentlemen, whilst for the reasons offered I decline the proffered honor, that there is nothing that I can do with propriety that I will not do, to prosper the great & good cause of christianity & ~~that~~ the true religion of Jesus Christ x ~~[illegible]~~ & the spread of the gospel.

with great consideration & respect
I am gentlemen
yr mo. obdt. servt.
Andrew Jackson

Messrs.
Robt Payne
Henry Crabb
R. R. Hays
Henry Ewing
} Committee

x I cannot permit myself to appear in an attitude which might justify my enemies in raising imputations so unpleasant. x

12669-70

Genl. A. Jackson

Hermitage

letter -
-Committee
Bible Society
Nashville
answd 30th
Septr 1826

Huntsville, 27th Septr 1826.

General Andrew Jackson

Dear Sir,

At a regular meeting of Helion Lodge 1. Huntsville Alabama, held on the 14th inst. the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas it is understood by "the Members of this Lodge, that our worthy Brother General "Andrew Jackson has it in contemplation to visit "Huntsville, in the course of the present Fall - Be it therefore "Resolved, that a Committee be appointed on the part "of this Lodge to address General Jackson, and solicit information as to the probable time when he will "honour us with his presence."

"Resolved that Brothers Andrew Wills, "Anderson Hutchison, David Moore, William "Feeny, and Theoderic L. Smith constitute said Committee."

12660

The undersigned feel highly gratified in being the organ appointed for communicating the above resolutions. Although you found it inconvenient to designate a day when you would be able to comply with the invitation of the citizens of Madison County, conveyed to you by Capt. Carroll; yet we cannot forego the hope that our wishes will be realized.

In consequence of this impression, your masonic brethren in Huntsville, and the surrounding Country are anxious to have timely notice to enable them to make such arrangements, as will manifest the profound respect, love and reverence, which they entertain for your character and services. Several of the neighbouring Lodges have expressed a strong desire to cooperate with us on the occasion, and have requested early notification of the anticipated time of your arrival. This furnishes an additional reason with Helion Lodge, to ascertain as nearly as possible the time of your visit, that they may be enabled to gratify their distant brethren, with the desired information. We trust that you will not consider us too urgent and obtrusive; we only obey the impulse of our own feelings, and express the wishes of the whole community, when we state that there is the greatest anxiety to see you in Huntsville.

We are, Dear Sir
your friends and Brothers

Theodoric L. Smith
William Feeney
Andw Wills
A. Hutchison
D. Moore

HUNTSVA.
SEP
27

12½

General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

T.

Resolutions of
the Huntsville
Lodge No 1. & inv
:tation - to be answd
as early as leisure
will permit
answd. 15th
octbr 1826

George Town Sept 28 1826.

Sir.

Permit me to Introduce to your Acquaintance A G Creath Esqr. he goes there to pursue the practice of Law. and Expects to locate himself at or near Vicksburgh a young Gentleman of promising talents & respectable connections any attention & civilities shown him will be duly appreciated & acknowledged by

Your Obt Servt.

Ben Smith

12662

Sharkey Esqr

Warrenton

Miſs

Dear Sir Lexington Sept 29th 1826.

The bearer Albert G Creath Esqr has lately completed his education as a lawyer, and now goes to your State to commence the practice. From the excellent opportunities he has enjoyed, together with proper habits of application I have no doubt his qualifications are more than ordinary — at all events his amiable manners and moral worth will make him a valuable addition to your society. Any attentions you may shew Mr C. will be properly appreciated by him & remembered with gratitude by your obt

Servt

W. H. Richardson

12664

Doctr Saml B. McCrary

Port-Gibson

A. G. Creath Esqr

George Town Sept 1826.

Sir

A. G. Creath Esqr the bearer of this, I herewith beg leave to Introduce to your acquaintance & attention. he goes to the Mississippi for the purpose of pursuing the practice of the Law any civilities shewn him will be duly acknowledged by

Yr. Obt. Servt.

B M Smith

12671

A G Gibbs. Esqr
Port Gibson
Miss.

A G Creath Esqr

Coxes Creek, Sunday 1st October 1826

Dr Genl,

By Mr Camper I had the pleasure to receive yours of the 25th Ulto. and also my Mare in fine order, I hope she is in foal. I thank you for this additional service, to the many heretofore recd from you— About a week ago I went down to A. J. Hutchings farm and went through the crop and examined it well. the Cotton is indifferent owing to the drought, it seems to have been very well cultivated, but most of it in the oldest land is very small and badly bowled, and the wet season had started it to a second growth, that was also injuring it very much, it was forward and they were picking it very fast, Winburn informed me that he had out at that time 35 thousand, since which he had a week's picking he must have by this time 45 thousand out, his calculations were from what he had picked that he would gather in about six hundred to the acre, when all done— he had at that time Ginned his packing room full and was waiting to get Baging and rope to begin to bale. he will be done baleing as soon as he is done picking, or very soon thereafter, as he carries on both branches of business at the same time, he says his hands pick remarkably well, so much so, that he himself attends the Gin, and keeps all hands in the field, I bought Baleing and rope, & sent it to him the day after I was there say on yesterday was a week ago, he would bale on monday last all that he had picked, and continue Gining— the Scotch Baging (which was the same price with the other) cost 30 cents a yard, and

Rope 12½ cents ℔, I omitted to purchase for myself on that farm, untill very lately, when that was the best bargain I could get, taking enough for both farms—

The old ground corn was also rather light, but the new ground was very fine with a good crop of Pumpkins, the Corn Crop will abundantly supply the place but nothing more— he could not tell how many hogs he could command to make pork, but he said there would not be enough to supply the place; the hogs were very much scattered, running after the whiteoak mast that had begun to fall, and which is in great abundance this year— I think it unneceſsary to make any provisions about the pork untill it is known the quantity that may be wanted, as it is likely to be very low here this year, I can get delivered at the place, at that season upon better terms than a contract can be made, or to have it driven out, and I hope to be here and will attend to it in due time— Winburn is very desirous to remain on the place at his old wages say $200, he is about to Marry one of Old Mr. Scrugs's daughters a young girl of 16 or 17 years of age, and that is the reason his sister Mrs. Nicholson is about to move away, another of her brothers and herself are about to settle a new place in the woods and carry on a farm— I am at a loſs to determine whether Winburn ought to be continued or not he is very anxious to do so, and I believe he is doing the very best he can with his judgment, but both him and his wife are young and will necessarily be at some loss to manage the young negro family — in reply to that objection, her Mother is very near and possibly would counsel when called on for the purpose, this might be somewhat of apalliative, but not a compleat removal of the objection, and I would not consider him equal to such aman as Nicholson was, yet he will do the best he can I believe —— The man you mentioned in your letter who had written to you, and who had overseed for Booker, has I am told engaged with James Jackson — But if it should be determined to turn away Winburn, and get another, I can employ a man by the name of Hudson in this neighbourhood at $300. and his family found, who is an old overseer under an excellent name, he applied to me last year before Winburn had been engaged, and I mentioned him to you by letter, I think I should have then employed him but he was under apartial engagement with John Craig & could not get off — he has about as much family as Nicholson had, is aman about 35 years old from appearance is said to be afirst rate overseer, he is avery decent man and so is his family as I learn, I think he would be able to manage affairs better than the other, and would be amore responsible person — but his family

12674

would be alittle more expense, and his wages is
$100 higher than the other — both of them seems desireous
to continue in the place if employed, untill Andrew
would arrive at age to take charge himself —
under all circumstances possibly it would be
better to employ Hudson, as he certainly would have
more judgment in the management of the negroes and
every thing else appertaining to the plantation — and if
equal to his reputation as an overseer, he would
relieve you measureably of resposibility —
I have given you as near as I can the history of the two
men with the prospects before them, you can better
determine which to employ than I can — If Winburn
is to be employed you need not say so positively to him yet
untill he brings his crop nearer to a close, and if he is not
employed it will more necessary to keep the information from
him least he relax in his duty — therefore if you should
wish to employ Hudson you may instruct me to that
effect by return and I will do it without giving the
other notice of it, at least untill he progresses further
with the crop, As I expect to set out to the treaty on the
11 or at furthest the 12th of the month, the sooner you determine
and write me the better, and if you conclude to employ
Hudson, write such aletter as would do to shew to my
neighbour Major Allen, that in the event I should have
started from home before it come to hand, I would request

Mrs Coffee to send for the Major and get him to see Hudson and close the contract for me, he is well acquainted with Hudson, and recommends his being em=ployed, I will speak to Major Allen on the subject before I leave home, provided I do not receive your instructions before I start —

I observe you mention that you intend coming out about the time I return home if it is not necessary to come sooner on the business of ~~Little~~ Andrews farm — I dont believe that any thing will require you in on that account, at least earlier than the last of November; by which time I hope to have returned home — and if all things have gone on well perhaps we may be enabled to travel with you to Tennessee, as we wish to visit our friends there as soon as we can —

I wrote you in great haste a line by Mr Easton, in which mentioned the birth of a daughter, and that Polley and the child was as well as usual at such times, she continues well in health, but for the last three days she has had a very sore Breast, it has given her much pain, but she thinks it will not rise to ahead, so as to be opened, I hope it may not— the child is very well, (not yet named)——

All our politicks here are turned to the Senato= =rial election next fall at Tuscaloosa, to fill the place of Chambers who succeeded Kelly— McKinley was the first announced on the list, he promises every thing required as to the Presidential election; and the amendment of the Constitution &c &c— Nick Davis, Clement C Clay, and lastly James Jacksons name has been announced as ~~a~~ seekers for that appointment, & I have been told that he, Jackson claims the support of your friends, on the ground that he will support you if the voice of his constituents are such— which all know are so— thus we see how this man will bend with the current, if necessary to his own popularity Kelly had been urged to come forward but he says he cannot on account of some very important suits in which he has been employed; but Col. Owen has been to see me lately and thinks that Kelley may not be brought out, if so no doubt of his success. Judge Ellis's name has also been announced of late, but I think it most probable if Kelley does not come out, that, Pickens will offer and be elected, and if so it will meet the wishes of many of your friends—

Polley and our little children join me in tendering to Mrs Jackson and yourself our respects, and best wishes — will thank you to give them to Mrs Donelson & Capt Donelson if you should see them —

Dr. Genl. yours

A. Jackson

Jno Coffee

P. S. I have so little hope of success at the pending treaty that I forgot to mention it to you before, but we will go and do all we can in the business. I mentioned to you by Mr. Eaton the wishes of Govr. Hinds as respects your influence, I have no doubts of your high standing with that people, but on reflection I doubt the propriety of your interfering, where there is so little hope of success — but you know best what to do
J. C.

12676

FLORENCE A.
Oct 2

25

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville

Jno Coffee
1826

a which he is now confined, but he [illegible]
to me lately and thinks that Patten may get the
brought out of it is no doubt from danger, Judge
Ellis's name has also been mentioned [illegible]
I think it most probable if Patten does not
[illegible]

P.S. I have no [illegible]
brother that I forgot to mention it to you before, but
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] J. Jackson

October 2nd 1826

Dear Sir

Permit me to introduce you to my Son Albert G Creath who will hand to you,, this letter

He visits Mississippi with a view to be one of her citizens, his profession, is the law.

Upon the constituents that form his Character I will not amplify - Suffice it to say he is my only Son

Any Civilities, or friendships,, that you may choose to favour him with, either in his private or perfessional circles, will be remembered and reciprocated with the most Greatful sentiments of esteem and regard

Please to accept of my
best wishes and remember
me as your friend

Jacob Creath Sr

12677

Honble: Clark

Port Gibson

Miss:

Oct: 2d 1826

Dr Sir

Permit me to introduce you, to my son A. G. Creath, who will hand to you, this letter.

He visits Missi: with a view to be, one of her citizens, his profession, is the Law.

Upon the constituents, that form his charac-ter, I will not amplify—suffice it to say, he is my only son.

Any civilites, or friendships, that you may choose to favour him with, either in his private, or professional circles, will be remembered, and reciprocated, with the most gratefull sentiment of esteem, and regard.

Please exapt of my best wishes
and remember me as
your friend

Ja: Creath

12679

Vandoran Esqr

Port Gibson

Miss:

12680

Quebec - 2d Octr. 1826

Dear Genl.

The martial recollections and associations which this place inspires turns my thoughts naturally to you

I have been over all Wolfes ground - on the isle of Orleans - at the falls of Montmorency, where he failed - on the heights of Abraham where he fell. To the last place I was accompanied by his orderly sergeant James Thompson a scotch highlander - who was near the young heroe when the fatal bullet pierced his breast - & who delivered his body after it was embalmed to the vessel which conveyed it

Oats are selling here at a dollar a bushel & hay at 10 dollars a hundred - and yet they are not admitted from the U.S. while the canadian farmer pays no tax. Strange policy.

12681

to England. The sergeant belonged to the Regiment of Col Fraser - the son of the famous Lord Lovat the rebel - & ~~perhaps~~ probably as he was not quite of age at the time of Wolfes death, was the Genl. Fraser who was killed at Saratoga, & was so eloquently lamented by Genl. Burgoyne. Thompson shewed me the spot where Wolfe recd. the ~~wound~~ mortal wound & the spot to which he was carried & where he expired. He was placed with his back against a large stone - which has been long ago carried away in fragments by travellers. Near the place where he fell, was another stone placed by the Govt. with a meridian line on it. A cunning Canadian persuaded travellers that this was the stone against which the dying Wolfe had leaned & he sawed it up afterwards into small squares and sold them all at a good price.

Some particulars which the sergeant mentioned I will recite to you, & beg, after reading them, that you refer to Mallets account of this campaign in order to give them more interest. Wolfe was very tall, & Thompson says, almost the thinnest man he ever saw - Grey eyes & red hair - a most pleasing expressive countenance, but generally serious almost to melancholy. In speaking of him the venerable highlander had often to wipe the tear from his cheek. "Ah," said he, "he was a pretty man, & the bravest Genl. Britain ever had." "None of the others could ever take Quebec." "When he spoke to one of his men he did not call him soldier, but brother soldier." When the old man said this the tears flowed faster. He said that Wolfe was greatly mortified at the failure of his attack

12682

on Montcalm at Montmorency - but that altho

he had a severe dysentery he did not

relax in his efforts - which continued to his

end he was always moving & giving

orders. You remember that when the

troops fell down the St Lawrence & disembarked

in order to ascend the heights of abraham

~~that~~ they were carried by the force of the

tide rather lower down than was be

intended & to a less accessible point.

what seemed a miscarriage, Thompson

says, proved the probable cause of success

for it changed the order of the descent

& occasioned the boats containing Col

Frasers Regiment to strike the shore first.

The Col - having been ~~engaged~~ compelled by his father in

the Rebellion ~~had been obliged~~ to fly from

his country, of his youth had lived several years

in France & spoke french like a french-

man. As soon as the boats touched the

rocky shore, a sentinel hailed in french

Fraser immediately called out in the same language "why do you hail so loud"? and then, leaving his men in the boat, he scrambled up to the centinel and whispered to him "you must not hail so loud or the enemy will hear you - here are boats coming with provisions for the garrison" This welcome news, for the Garrison was ~~starving almost~~ straitened for provisions - induced the credulous centinel to be more completely deceived. The men then began to land & he was made prisoner. He shewed Col Fraser a path up the rock & led him to a house which is yet standing on the summit, where he surprised and took a captain & a party of men which the vigilant Montcalm had stationed there, without noise - & Wolfe with the main army soon followed and gained the heights The highlanders - Smollet says the Sailors -

My friends talk of bringing me out for Congress when I return which will be in a fortnight I hope

12683

carried one six pounder up the steep. Thompson

says the French advanced slowly & fired

in platoons volleys with great spirit & some effect, and that

although Wolfe himself recd. a wound

in the wrist he would not permit his

men to fire until the French got in

about 40 yards he then ordered them

to fire & was immediately shot down.

The fire of the British was so effectual

that Thompson says the French recd. but

one volley when they broke and fled

The British line then advanced – but

was prevented by Genl.s Murray & Townshend

from pursuing – ~~but~~ the Highland Regiment

however could not be restrained – they threw

down their carbines & with their broad

-swords made great slaughter following

the French into the suburbs of the town

They were recalled – the line formed & faced

about to meet Bougainville who was

approaching their rear - but hearing the fate of the battle retreated. From Thompsons account it would seem that nothing but the chain of accidents connected with the life & presence of mind of Col Fraser enabled Wolfe to gain the heights. So powerful is the influence of chance in war. I have been where our great Montgomery fell - to the house in which his head quarters were established and to the gate which Morgan with his Virginia riflemen so gallantly assailed. Thompson told me that at the siege of Louisburg Wolfe was so charmed with the valour of a ~~[illegible]~~ wild highland soldier that he made him a sergeant on the spot - adding that "he was a sergeant never to be broke". The old man said this was put in general orders & was occa-sioned by Wolfes knowledge that his highlander was totally ignorant of the

duty and would of course be broke without this present
The British govt is laying out a great deal of money
in strengthening the fortifications here, & intend
to render the place entirely impregnable. They
have ammunition ordnance &c. for 2 years
siege & they have sixty thousand muskets,
with pistols, swords &c in proportion. Genl.
Wolfe was 32 when he was killed & Thompson
is now in his 94th year. He has a little office
from the govt which supports him in comf
He writes a beautiful hand even now and goes
through his duty faithfully. I wish you could
be persuaded to visit this place. The scenery
is the most beautiful I ever saw.

This long letter I hope may not be tedious
to you – for Wolfe was our countryman &
his victory more important to the colonies than
to the mother country.

With much respect and hope
to hear from you, yr. ob. servt. H. Lee

Oct 2nd 1826

I saw a battalion of the 79th Regt. Highlanders, drilled to day. They have a band of 40 — and are all dressed in the highland kilt with bare knees. Their evolutions were very accurate & elegant, & they are the most warlike body of men I ever saw. Their high & plumy bonnets — their the plaids waving over the shoulder their brawny knees, and the melancholy grandeur of their gait as they keep ~~pa~~ time to the drone of the bagpipe which predominates in their music, render them both formidable & lovely to look at. The Regt. you know was the most distinguished of all at Waterloo & lost about ~~3/~~ 4 5ths of its fighting men. It is commanded by Col Douglas, aid de camp to the King, & so rigid is the discipline, that I saw an ensign doing sentinel duty through a rainy

day, on the citadel. He had been tried for absence on a breach of duty.

12685

Free
L. Sawyer

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Nashville
Tennessee

Majr. Lee at
Quebec 2d. Octr. 1826
an account of Wolfs
death —

Copy of
answd. — answer
forthem A. J.
Decbr 25th 1826

1826

Lockport, (N.Y.)
~~Sep~~ Oct. 8, 1826.

To Gen.

Andrew Jackson —

Sir, — From the first commencement of the presidential contest, I hope to be honoured with being ranked among your friends —

Born in this state, — but being a citizen of Vermont, no one can say I am partial to the east, to the west, to the north, or the south. — I am sorry that Vermont should give her whole vote to John Q. Adams. —

12686

- I will not trespass upon your attention by recalling to mind the many scenes which you passed through in the last war, ~~but~~ but let me freely express my opinion as to the last presidential election.

You know that Mr Adams has talents — you know that he is a good statesman — he has been your most intimate friend; but how has he betrayed your confidence? —

In order to attain his views, he has enlisted H. Clay in his service — A man who is devoid of every principle of honor, who is considered in his own state a gambler and a black leg, can never attain the highest honor of the American people —

Shall we forget those soldiers who fought in the last war? —

Shall we forget those soldiers who fought at Erie, at Champlain; and on the Ocean; Shall we forget the services of Porter, Hull, Decatur and others? — No! ——

But let us say aloud about the army of the U.S. — Look at Plattsburgh! Gen. McComb done his duty — Look at Niagara, Gen. Brown & Scott done their duty; but the commander on our south western frontier has done more than an his duty. —

I am Gen. yours, — A. Ferguson, Jr.

12687

J Ferguson
1826

25

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
(Tenn.)

Lockport N.Y.
Oct. 9

Coas Tenth 11th October 1826

Dr. Genl

I have recd yours in answer to mine on the subject of an overseer at A. J. H. farm for the next year — I have seen Major Allen since the receipt of yours, he speaks highly of Hudson, but from character and not from his own knowledge, he has been in good repute in Virginia, but has been out here only 2 years, and only one of them in the business of overseeing, we dont know what would be his conduct in point of moral honesty — Major Lewis is with me and we have canvassed the probabilities over and finally have determined to continue Winburn we know him to be honest, and anxious to do the best he can, and I think he may be stimulated to be more energetic, course and if so he will do very well — I will leave him on the farm and will write him if he gets in the crop well he shall be continued, I hope he will do well

I observe your remarks relative our intended meeting with the Indians, I have like yourself very little hope of effecting a treaty at this time

12688

except it should be such a one as you have suggested, but we will do the best we can — I set out tomorrow morning in company with Majr Lewis and Judge Fulton — expect to be gone about six weeks — say about the last of Nov, at which time I should be highly gratified to meet you here — Mrs Coffee has recovered her health tolerably well, and joins me in our respects to Mrs Jackson & yourself

Dr Genl yours

Jno Coffee

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Mr. H. Smith }

Hermittage

Genl John Coffee
11th Octr 1826 -
relative to an
overseer for A.
Hutchings Jun

Dear Sir,

We have exd. the memorial which you have drawn and have thought it would be most proper to present it in the form into which you have thrown it; except that we think it may be advisable not to ask for any specific sum lest the amt may alarm the timid & faint hearted.

I have recd. accts from my relations in Fredrick, Montgomery & Prince George counties in Maryland & letters from my relations in the District. They state that every effort has been used by the admn. in Maryland to take her with it. But, it is believed that the interest of your friends will prevail finally in nearly every District in the State — Unless Ads. should be driven entirely from the field, and Clinton substituted by Clay for his present friend. Such an event they say would produce distraction. It is believed, that Mr Ads himself will vehemently oppose any such arrangement & that thus it will fail. The subordinate characters are supposed to be willing to any course that will enable them to keep their places —

very respectfully

Alfred Balch —

12th. Oct. 1826.

Genl. Jackson.

12690

Mr Balch letter
political apl 13
1826

General A. Jackson
Hermitage
Tenn.

October 19. 1826. 12 M. Captain James Ramage and Colo. Robert Butler friends of General Richard K. Call; and Colo. R. Gamble and Captain D. E. Murch friends of Colo: J. M. White, met in Gadsden County, Florida, and exchanged the credentials of the respective parties [illegible]

By the friends of Genl. Call,

Gentlemen, on the part of General Call, we propose to you to open a negotiation, for an honorable and amicable termination of the difference existing between him & Colo: White —

By the friends of Colo: White.

~~[illegible]~~

Gentlemen it gives us sincere pleasure to meet you upon that ground, and earnestly hope that so desirable an end may be obtained.

By the friends of Genl. Call.

We propose that each party shall commit to writing the terms on which, in their opinion, an honorable adjustment can take place, that a simultaneous exchange of said opinions shall be made and subsequently discussed —

By the friends of Colo: White

(Nothing can be more equitable and the proposition is accepted.

By The friends of Genl. Call.

We That inasmuch as the letter of Colo: White dated the 1st June 1825, published in the Pensacola Gazette long after he had left this Territory: charges General Call with imputations on his Character, but especially with that of Cowardice. It is in Our Opinion a necessary preliminary measure, to withdraw that letter as publicly as it was promulgated; which if agreed to be done, we are ready to enter into full, amicable and honorable adjustment of all the differences existing between Genl. Call and Colo: White,

The friends of Colo: White.

By refering to the note of General Call, the demand for reparation, is founded upon the publication of 1st June 1825 in the Pensacola Gazette by Colo. White; This publication was, as itself states, produced on the part of Colo. White by a letter of 10 Jany. 1825 from Genl. Call to Jno W. Pope Esqr. of Chipola, containing allegations derogatory to Colo. Whites Character, and which letter was rendered familiar, before the people of Jackson County, as it appears to have been intended by its general tenor. It is therefore our Opinion that an honorable and amicable adjustment can be made only on mutual concessions by both parties in a spirit of perfect reciprocity.

By the friends of Genl. Call.

We are entirely agreed, to the "spirit

of perfect reciprocity"! but reciprocity implies equality; place then Genl. Call upon an equality, by withdrawing the letter of the 1st. June 1825 - and we have no doubt of an arrangement being made, reciprocally honorable and amicable.

Then follows what you see published in the Florida Intelligencer of this day —

Genl. Ball & Col. White.

Minutes of conference

between their respective friends

not published

To Genl Jackson
Tenn

New York 24th October 1826

My dear Sir,

I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by Mr Agten's visit to Tennessee to renew the assurance of my unalterable attachment and regard. I refer you to Mr A. for the particulars of our late defeat in New Jersey — he will explain to you the cause of that disaster and the confidence entertained by the friends of [illegible] Genl of our success in 1828. Indeed, we were sensible ourselves of the weakness of our ticket that defeat was predicted before the poll commenced. But I will not dwell longer upon so unpleasant a subject. In the State of New York a great change is working. The people are beginning to see the necessity of controling those who have given such unequivocal evidence of their desire to control them and their next Congress will exhibit a change in the Administration party from that State. But I will leave politics for the moment and dwell upon a subject much nearer & dearer to your feelings — I perceive by the public prints that Mrs. Jackson has been in ill health but I rejoice too to learn thro the same channel by your letter in answer to the invitation from your fellow citizens in Kentucky that she is convalescent. I rejoice to learn too that your own health is good and that that circumstance may materially affect the cause of the people in their determined efforts to restore the Govt

12693

to Genl Jackson

Govt. to the rank and purity it attained to during the Administration of Washington & Jefferson — The Power & patronage of the Genl. Executive is so great, that none but a pure patriot can make head against the thousand corrupt sources of power which he can bring to bear directly upon the people — Live then my dear friend and enjoy the triumph that your name will enable the people to achieve — The battle of 98 must be fought over again and no man other than yourself can lead us up to the conflict & bring us triumphant out of it —

The Adams prints here have assailed DeWitt Clinton already — this will drive him into opposition to them and into friendly feelings for us — He holds aloof not daring to trust himself with a declaration for or agt. the Administration But the period will soon arrive when he will be compelled to declare for one party or the other and it is not difficult to tell which dilemma he will prefer —

But I must refer you to Mr. E. for more lengthy details — He will be enabled to present a perfect picture to you of all the conflicting interest of this large state & also of the prospects the people have of being felt & honored in the next congress & the next election for President — We are all confident of our cause —

Mrs S. desires me to present her respects to you & Mrs J. to which they [illegible] to add my own affectionate regards, remaining my dear Sir, with the greatest truth your friend & Obt. Humble Servt.

Saml Swartwout

51.6

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

Mr. Ogden 11/8

Saml Swartwout
1826

Baltimore 26th Oct. 1826.

Private.

My Dear General,

I have lately paſsed through the State of New-York – we believe you occupy strong in that State, & that after the election the Buck-tail party will make a demonstration in your favor, & to which we trust Clinton & Van Beuren will respond favorably. – The District system, at present in operation in New York, is decidedly in your favor. – I was in Philadelphia during the late election for Members of Congreſs. – Between Sergeant & Horn, there was a tie – for the former the most unparelleled exertions were made. – Sergeant it is believed is under "orders" from Washington. – When we take into consideration, the manner which Phila. is divided into Congreſsional Districts, we may look upon Sergeants failure as a triumph. – The City is divided into three Congreſsional Districts. – Southerland, who is your friend, is elected to the 1st. District, by a large majority. The 2nd. District, in which Horn, Kitera, & Sergeant were Candidates, is composed of the heart or Centre of the City, where the rich aristocracy reside, (& Sergeant is in fact, a Federalist after the fashion, of J. Q. Adams) resulted as above stated. – Miller is

elected

to the 3rd District, by a large majority, & is also your firm friend. I have just passed through, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle, & Chambersburg. — I saw Govr Shulze at Harrisburg, & at Chambersburg I met Judge Duncan & all the Judges of the Supreme Ct of State of Pennsylvania, five in all — four of whom are your warm friends, to wit, Tilghman, Duncan, Gibson & Rogers, Huston is for Adams. — Shulze, (the Govr) spoke in high terms of you, & said that he was among your early friends — & your name is never on any occasion first introduced by me. — Judge Duncan says, Penna stands like a rock. — Nothing can deprive you, of the support, of that great state. — Your friends, at Chambersburg, regret very much, that Major Eaton, should have supposed it at all necessary, for Roberts's letter to be answered. — It was the very thing that R's wanted, for by in any way connecting his name with yours, it gives a sort of importance to his character, to which he is not entitled. — It is thought in Penna & I may add every where else, that your character stands on the same ground that Washington's occupied, & can more be desired? — And again, News-paper controversy, is what your enemies most desire, & for the very best of all reason to wit — that where

there

is one paper friendly to you throughout the Union, there are ten friendly to the Administration — & thus let what will be written, it must happen, that from the attitude, which is occupied, by the "persons that be," whatever is written in your behalf will be read by the few, while on the other side, that which is written against you, will be read by the many. — The Major's letters, are written with much ability, but your friends think, they were unnecessary. —

I reached Baltimore last night, & shall remain in Town four days, & then pass on to Norfolk, thro' Virginia, North-Carolina, & South Carolina to Charleston. — I will write you again, on my arrival in Charleston. — Majr. Winchester is out of Town to whom you were so kind as to give me a letter. — Mrs. Hayne is in usual health. — We both rejoice to hear of Mrs. Jackson's good health. — Remember us affectionately to her & Andrew. — Be pleased to present us respectfully to all of our friends. — Mrs. H. unites with me in her best wishes for your health. — Forever dear General

yr faithful & affectionate friend.

A. P. Hayne

To,
Genl. A. Jackson.

12696

Andrew A Donelson

LTIMORE
OCT
26

25

To.

General Andrew Jackson.

by

Nashville.

Mail, Tennessee

Benk

Blue Spring. 27th Oct. 1826

My dear General,

I have recd yours in which you speak of my young friends, Messrs Creaths, and I am happy to find that they were so kindly received, & that their conduct & conversation made so favourable an impression upon your mind. The kind expressions in your favour, in regard to these young men will be a source of great consolation to our mutual friend the Revd Jacob Creath the Elder to whom I shall communicate that part of your letter, than whom no better man lives. & very few of more real consideration in our State. I am truly happy to learn that our friend Col Eaton is likely to be elected again without serious opposition. The same intrigue of which you speak is operating every where & should be counteracted by every legal, constitutional & honorable means.

12697

you will discover that the *Argus* has
Taken up your cause. Kendall deserves
great credit for his independence. He is
Equal to Duane in his best days to write.

I appreciate the motives
which has kept you from visiting us:
but I regret that we had not the advantage of such a visit; and as I think you
can. so I think you ought to visit us
next Spring, Summer or fall without fail
as I have no earthly *doubt* that by carrying
this State the people will carry their candidate, by its direct & indirect influence
upon the presidential question. I think the
cause is safe; but while the event is in futuro
the result of course is doubtful. I want you
to ponder well what I say & do what is
right. I write as you will see for your own
reflections. Your friend

Rh: M. Johnson

Great Crossings
Ken. Oct 31

Free
Rh: M: Johnson

To Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Rh M. Johnson
1824

1826. Genl. Jackson Oct 31. 1826

January 8th To John Shelby Dr.

To visit & vinesect self at Mr. McLemore's $2.00

To Shelby & Pugsley

April 8th To vinesect at Phill Thomas' & ~~passing~~ $ 1.00

To visit & bleeding by Dr Pugsley at Mr. McLemore's 2.00

Oct. 31 To visit & bleeding at the Inn —— 2.00

$ 7.00

Received

Shelby & Pugsley

12472

Genl Jackson

$7. 00 with

Shelby & Pugsley

1826

---

a/c & Receipt
in full
A J

Recevd. Nov. 5th 1826 of Joshua Starkey fifteen hundred and two pounds of seed Cotton at the gin here, for Genl Jackson

lbs
(1502)
12699

Benjn. J. Person

Genl Jackson
Cotton Rect.

Recd Nov. 7th 1826 of Wm Chappell five hundred and forty seven pounds of Seed Cotton recd by by Benjn J. Person for Genl Jackson

C
(547)
273½
820½

Recd payment in full

William Chappell Receipt Payment

12700

Gen Jackson
cotton recpt

Cotton recpt
547 — Isaac

Pensacola, 7th Nov. 1826.

D. General;

Your kind favor of the 7th ulto, reaches me this day, in which I regret to learn the indisposition under which you have labored. It is hoped, that your health has long since, been completely restored. The failure of your letters heretofore, gives some ground to suspect, as you state, that it has been the result of some unfair practices somewhere.—

It is gratifying to me to learn, that all the fabrications and sinister efforts which have been made to injure you in the canvass for the Presidency, have recoiled upon the heads of their authors. Keeping principle always in view, as you have done, this must ultimately be the effect, and truth and justice will be made to triumph over calumny and detraction.—

You do me justice in believing, that my views and feelings in relation to you, have remained uniform and unchangeable. I am free to declare, that my respect, veneration and attachment for you, have continued unabated, and if I have ever done any act to induce any one to suspect the contrary, it has proceeded from some oversight or indiscretion, and not from intention in the most remote degree. This is the first time in my life, that I ever was suspected of such a delinquency; and I can assure you, that were I guilty of entertaining the views and feelings ascribed to me by some, as stated in your letter, I should consider myself as one of the most ungrateful beings on earth, and unworthy of your confidence, or that of any honorable man. I have not seen the pieces, in which the circumstance of myself and Judge Brackenridge presiding at a dinner in this place, has been construed into an approbation of all Mr. Adams's measures, and

12701

a hostility to you and your administration in Florida. The duties of my present appointment have kept me so constantly engaged, that I have had little leisure to read the public prints, think of politics, or even to write to my friends. From such subjects, I have been more abstracted than ever I was before in my life, and regret that any act of mine should be susceptible of such a construction.—

The facts in relation to the dinner, as well as my recollection serves ~~me~~, were about these:—The first effort to get one up failed, for the want of unanimity; [illegible]ough I had no participation in the first movement that was made, I dissuaded those engaged in it from making a second attempt. They, however, without my knowledge, persevered, and obtained a respectable subscription. I had resolved to dine at home, and was not apprized of the progress made in the second trial, until the evening before the dinner. Judge Brackenridge who had been absent for 10 days, arrived in town on the 3d July, and [illegible] and myself were invited to attend as guests. I endeavored to excuse myself, but was importuned to do so, for the purpose of preventing a failure of the celebration. Neither myself nor the Judge knew any thing about the toasts when we went to the dinner. As we had no voice in the presidential election, it excited no interest here, compared with that felt in the States, and it never occurred to me that they would be of a party character, or that it was necessary to examine them. I attended purely from a spirit of accommodation, and knew nothing of the character of the toasts until they were read at the table. When I discovered the direction they had taken, myself and the Judge (who was taken in also) retired from the table as soon as the regular toasts were drank. They were, as I afterwards learned, drafted by one or two persons friendly to Mr. Adams, without any reference to public sentiment in this place, or any other part of Florida. They passed off without any objection being made to them, although I can confidently say, they were not in accordance with the opinions of those present. Notwithstanding Mr. Adams had some few friends at the dinner, I do not believe there were five persons unfriendly to you. Your popularity in Florida is better than it ever was before, and had the people there a vote, they would give you an overwhelming majority. You were, at the dinner drank in a volunteer toast, which was received with great enthusiasm, much more than that in favor of Mr. Adams.

But what earthly motive could I have in expressing a hostile ~~attitude~~ towards you? I presume none can be assigned, as I have never felt their influence. To you, I am happy to find, this enquiry is superfluous, and that no unfriendly impression has been made upon you by those who have so grossly misconceived my motives and conduct. ~~Individuals~~ of distinction should be guarded on such occasions: because ~~[illegible]~~ their enemies will endeavour to detach from ~~[illegible]~~ them their friends, and they have sometimes indiscreet friends who attempt to monopolize their smiles, and are unwilling ~~[illegible]~~ others should approach and become favorites, except through them. upon this score, I claim nothing. All I can say is, that I have always supported you from the most sincere and honest convictions, and that too through good and evil report; and it would be strange, if at this late day, when you have surmounted your difficulties, and become more popular than any man in the United States, I should desert you. This would be absurd, even were I governed by any thing but principle. You know my views of Mr. Adams's administration, from the commencement up to this date, and that I have nothing to make by this friendship, or loose by his displeasure. To you are equally known the friendly relations I have always cultivated with you, and which I am desirous of cherishing to the close of my life. I have often with pride acknowledged the obligations I am under to you, and whenever I shall prove recreant, or ungrateful, I am willing to incur, as merited, the severest denunciation. Were I a sycophant, disposed to temporize and [illegible] for office, a different course might be adopted; but of this I think you will acquit me, from my conduct, as it has come under your own observation. If I know my own heart, (and I call upon Him who knows it best, to attest the truth of the declaration) I can freely declare that no patronage in the gift of the government, or any other consideration, would induce me to do injustice to a benefactor or a friend. I am not in the habit of singing hallelujahs from the housetops; but I hope that I am honest and sincere.—

Your congratulations upon the birth of a son are very acceptable to me & Mrs O. She unites with me in tendering to you and Mrs Jackson, the assurances of our highest respect & esteem.

Yr sincere friend,

Saml R. Overton

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Saml R Overton
1826

Tallahassee 8th Nov 1826

My Dear General

Your favour of the 30th Sept has been received. I am pleased with the arrangements you have made, in constituting Mr Bell my attorney, and hope ere this that every thing has been adjusted with the Old Lady.

The excuse of Overton and Breckenridge is indeed a lame one, even were it true, but I presume it is the best the nature of the case would admit of. I regret very much that neither of them had manliness enough to resent the insults offered to them as invited guests, by drinking sentiments, which no true friend of yours could have swallowed. The company must have been extremely rude indeed, after having invited them to preside, to wound the feelings of such worthy Gentlemen, by treating you with indignity. But they both have Philosophy enough to bear with the infirmaties of their associates.

I am truly rejoiced to learn that our friend Houston has acquitted himself so well. He will now have honourable peace. No man ever embarked more foolishly in a scrape than did Mr White and none more richly deserved his fate. I presume

he

12703

he was the only one of the party who could have been prevailed on to enter the list.

Our friend Gadsden was with us a few days since he is in good health. We entertain no doubts of his election to Congress in May next notwithstanding the duplicity and management of his friend Mr White. In a former letter I told you that this man was your friend while in your presence, or in the presence of your friends only, I have now the most convincing proof of this. Nine tenths of the people of this Territory are devoted to you, and while here he is no less so. Your old friend Col McKee was here when White arrived, and when he heard that he was a good Jacksonian in Florida, he expressed great surprise He observed "it was the greatest revolution he had ever known, and that at Washington he was the most humble slave of the administration." He further observed that the Administration party had given him $20,000 for a canal only for the purpose of keeping him in power. Your letters to him were shown freely as he passed through this country, to convince the people that he was your friend. I know this man perfectly, and intimately, and you may depend on it a more unprincipled fellow never lived. He is plausible, and will pass well among

strangers but when known will be held in
contempt by all honourable and intelligent
men. I am rejoiced to find that no doubt is
entertained of your success at the next Presi-
-dential election. Your friends in all parts
of the union as far as I have heard, speak
of it as an event beyond the probability of
a doubt. My dear Mary's health is quite restored
and she speaks of carrying her daughter to see you
and Mrs Jackson in the Spring. The Governors
family will return to Kentucky at that period and
I am [illegible]ious for her to accompany them as
[illegible] Hermitage, if she will consent to
without me. I have promised if she will so
to go for her in the fall. The Col and Mrs Butler
are both well, but are still very severely afflicted
by their late misfortune

Please present us affectionately to Mrs
Jackson and the Andrews, and believe me
dear General sincerely your friend

R K Call

Maj Genl Jackson

12704

TALLAHASSEE
Nov
10th
FLORIDA

25

Maj. Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Genl R. K. Calls
letter approbating
Mr Bells appoint
ment as agent

Genl. Andrew Jackson

1826 To Ward & Lippincott Dr

Novr 15th For 1 Fine Seal Cap per Son A. J. Jr. 36/ $6.00

Oct. 1 Received pay
from A. Jackson
Guardian —
J. H. Laning
For Ward & Lippincott

My son acknowledges the
above acpt of six dollars
to be Just, will be paid so soon
as I get the proceeds of my cotton
from orleans

Andrew Jackson

12705

Genl A Jackson
acct
$96=00

Ward & Lippencott

1825

Nov 15 - 1826

Genl A Jackson

To Decker & Dyer

To Cakes Raisins & Almons
as ℘ Bill $23.50

Nashville November 15th 1826

Rec. payment

Decker & Dyer

12706

Decker &
Dean
Recpt
in full
Novr 1826

Hermitage Novbr. 22d 1826

Dr. Genl

I set out tomorrow for the neighbourhood of Florence to make some arrangements relative to the interest of my little ward A. whose cotton Ginn & all the cotton has been consumed by fire — therefore before I leave home trouble you with this letter.

I am anxious as early as your convenience will admit, that you should see Doctor Wallace & Col. Gray, and obtain their statement in writing of what the Sec of the Navy should have said, at the public dinner given him at Fredericksburg va, relative to my leaving the army without leave or orders &c &c and communicate a copy to me and retain the original yourself — so soon as this is done present my note to the Sec and transmit me his reply — I trust you will attend to this thing promptly for me, for, I find the heads of Departments have been ranging the union & secretely insinuating slanderous things of me this I mean to expose, & put down, one after the other, as I can obtain the positive proof — *Let it not be long before I hear from you.*

I have recd several letters from the western District since you left Nashville the current has changed there, and you will

12709

(unless a mighty change) receive an overwhelming majority - the result of your political quarrel & Major Eatons relection, has put down the faction, and unanimity & harmony will prevade our whole State.

present me to Mr John Randolph & all my friends in the Senate - If you find it convenient, you may suggest a desire I have of obtaining a good filly got by Sir Archey, & full bred by the dam side - knowing that he has the purest blood, if he has a filly of this description broke to the halter, that he can sell for $300 or under that sum, say a two or three year old, if he will deliver such a one to you, & you will bring her out, I will be prompt in remitting him the amount.

Mrs J. & all my family including Mr Earle unite in kind salutations to you - present us to Major Polk & lady - and all the Tennessee delegation with such other friends as enquire for me

respectfully yr friend

Andrew Jackson

Genl Saml Houston

P.S. please transmit under cover, the inclosed, to its address A. J.

Capt A. J. Donelson who has engaged my Stud colts, desires me to say to you, if a faithfull good keeper of race horses can be got, he will give them good wages, a freeman of colour, who could be well recommended for his capacity & honesty would be prefered, from one hundred dollars to one hundred & fifty of Standing wages would be given, besides other previledges, but none except those well recommended would be employed, he must be sober, honest, & capable under such recommendations, I will guarantee any engagement for the Capt, that you may make- A. J.

NO 24

Free

Genl Saml Houston
Member in Congress
City of Washington

A. Jackson
22nd Novr 1826

Dec-2nd 1826

The following is the statement of Mrs Craighead, widow of the Revd Thomas B Craighead, late a member of the West Tennessee Presbytery.

Mr Craighead and myself came to this country about forty two years ago; and Mrs Donelson, the mother of Mrs Jackson, and family came and settled at the Clover Bottom in Davidson County Tennessee, the same year. With the family of Mrs Donelson I was well and intimately acquainted — indeed my family had a knowledge of the Donelson connection for about seventy years. The whole family were respectable, and I lived in habits of intimacy with Mrs Donelson during her life, and with Mrs Jackson nearly forty years. The character of Mrs Donelson the mother of Mrs Jackson was without a blemish, and her standing in society was inferior to that of no other lady in the country. She respected religion while she lived, and died in the hope of a happy hereafter.

Mrs Jackson, then Mrs Roberts, was brought to this country, from Kentucky, by one of her brothers, a few years after the family had settled themselves here, in consequence, as I understood, of the cruel treatment of her husband; who was said to be a man of jealous disposition and vicious habits. This was manifested by the suspicions he entertained of the improper conduct of his wife. At the time she lived with him, at the house of his mother, in Kentucky, an Attorney by the name of Short, also, boarded with the old lady. With regard to the unhappy difference which took place between Roberts and his wife, it was believed that it arose from the circumstance of Short's living in the same family with Mrs Roberts, and shewing her, perhaps, a little more than ordinary politeness. Mr James Brown my brother, who is now at Paris in France, came to this Country shortly after Mrs Roberts arrived from Kentucky; and, speaking of her, deeply regretted her misfortune. He said that he believed her to be a chaste and virtuous woman, and gave as a reason for thinking so that he was intimate with Mr Short, and had conversed with him particularly with respect to Mrs Roberts that he assured him in the strongest and most solemn terms, Mrs Roberts was a worthy, virtuous woman; and that the suspicions of her husband were entirely unfounded, cruel, and ungenerous.

Mrs Roberts, after having been driven from her Mother-in-Law by the cruel treatment of her husband, Capt. Roberts, lived with her brother, Mr Donelson, several years, and conducted herself with the greatest propriety—

entirely withdrawing himself from all places of public amusement such as Balls, Parties &c. About two years after his wife left Kentucky, Roberts came to this country for the purpose of being reconciled to her. He made every acknowledgement, and appeared to be quite penitent for his past conduct, stating, as I understood at the time, that he did not blame his wife for leaving him and coming to live with her mother. Shortly after his arrival, by the interference of her friends and acquaintances she agreed to live with him, on condition that he would settle himself in her mothers neighbourhood to which he gave his consent and actually purchased a tract of land. After they became reconciled, Mrs Donelson, for the first time, took into her house, as boarders, several young gentlemen, (there being then few, if any, regular boarding houses, ~~and~~ or taverns,) among whom were Judge Overton and Genl. Jackson. Having agreed to live together, Roberts went back to Kentucky, for the purpose of moving his property to this country. Upon his return, having found Genl. Jackson in the family, his jealousies appeared to revive. This was more particularly manifested towards Genl. Jackson in consequence, I suppose, of his gay, sprightly disposition, and courteous manners. From my acquaintance with Mrs Jackson

I have no hesitation in stating it as my firm belief, that his suspicions were entirely groundless. No Lady ever conducted herself in a more becoming manner during the whole of that period. I have lived within a few miles of Mrs Jackson ever since that time (with the exception of about two years) and have been intimate with her, and can say that no ~~one~~ Lady maintains a better character, or is more exemplary in ~~their~~ her deportment, or more beloved by ~~their~~ her friends and neighbours.

Spring Hill 2d Dec. 1826. Elisabeth Craighead

P.S. In addition to what has been stated above, it was my understanding, and the understanding, I believe, of the settlers generally, that, on the application of Capt. Robards, the Legislature of Virginia divorced him from his wife — and I never heard any thing to the contrary until lately.

E C

Mrs. E. Craighead
Statement &c.

Washington City
Decr 4th 1826.—

Dear Genl.—

Congress has just convened, organized & adjourned until to morrow. The Message has not yet been recd. There is considerable anxiety among Mr Adams's political friends as well as among the factious opposition, (as you know the prints by authority term us) to know what its complexion will be. Will the President still press the ultra federal policy which has heretofore marked his administration, or will he poor policy recede? If he takes the former course, he has I think had abundant testimony that the great body of the people of the Union will not sustain him; and if the latter he subjects himself to the charge of inconsistency. It is possible he may give us an electioneering, negative sort of thing, the main object of which may be to promote his own views and those of his dear Secretary. I have not since I saw you collected any political information, which would interest you, but what you have had an opportunity of seeing in the newspapers, and do not now ad=

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12713

dress you for the purpose of communicating any, but merely to intimate to you, what may possibly occur, & of which it may be important for you to have early information. On my way through Virginia, ~~[illegible]~~ to this place, I learned from a source in which I place confidence, that it was contemplated by some of the leading men of that State, about Richmond, to address you soon, for the purpose of ascertaining your opinions at large, in relation to the construction which you place on the federal constitution, and more especially in relation to the power of making internal improvements, through the territory of the States, by the General Government. Your opinions on this subject I have no doubt have long since been settled, and when called on in a proper way I have as little doubt ~~will not~~ be given independently and regardless of consequences. Virginia you know is exceedingly sensitive on this subject, and the only object I at present have in writing you, is, that you may not be taken unapprized, and be called upon for a hasty opinion. Without great care in the phraseology employed to convey our ideas, you know the plainest sentiments in the English language may be perverted, and by the uncandid made to mean any thing but what it was intended to mean

It may be that the call may never be made; but whether it should or not, I hope not to be deemed obtrusive in making the suggestion. It can do no harm. The information though not given to me in confidence, I presume was not intended to be made public; I feel however unrestrained in communicating it to you,– and for your greater satisfaction, will state it to you confidentially as I rec'd it. At Abingdon in conversation with Dr. McCall, he stated to me that such a call would certainly be made on you; that he had learned it from Col. Campbell, a very intelligent gentleman of that vicinity and one who was well acquainted with the views of the leading politicians of the State,– and particularly of those in Richmond and its vicinity. Whether the call will proceed from the friends of the administration, or from the [illegible]-men, I am unable to say. That it will not proceed from your friends I am satisfied– 1st– because they have had ample opportunities in the whole tenor of your public life of understanding and knowing your opinions– upon this as well as all other great National questions, on which it has become necessary for you to either speak or act,– and 2nd– because in Virginia, your friends have now, no occasion to make such a call,– for Virginia, from information rec'd from all quarters is now as determined in his opposition to the present administration, as Tennessee, Pennsylvania or any other State in the Union. Whatever therefore may be the design of some in Va. who have suggested this plan, with a view as I believe to injure you in that State, the effort must be wholly abortive. I must close this communication already swelled to a much greater length than I anticipated when I commenced it. It is written with the best design, and if the suggestion contained in it should possibly be of any service I shall be amply rewarded. In the progress of the session if any thing of interest should occur, which does not appear in the Newspapers I will take great pleasure in communicating it, and shall be happy at any time you can find leisure to hear from you.

I have the Honor to be
Very Respectfully
yr friend & obt
Svt
James K. Polk

Genl Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

N.B.
Our foreign friends here rejoice with us at the success of our friend Majr Eaton. We consider it a great point gained

Olympian Springs
Bath County, Kentucky
Genl. Andrew Jackson 4th Decr. 1826

Dear Sir

I have not the pleasure of an acquentance with you. But from a Pirtacular Circumstance which transpired at this place a few days since. I am induced to make an enquiery of you. and which I hope you will answer. A Man who calls himself Doct Lane. stoped at this place in Company with a Mr. Erwin. and as Mr. Erwin informed me. (he Doctr Lane) told him that he was. as he calld it a Doctor in Genl Jacksons Army. that he lived about five Miles from Nashville Tennessee, —
in the Course of the day I enquired of Doctr Lane if he knew you, he answered by saying that his place or plantation adjoined yours. and was well acquainted with you, Doct Lane says he has a small family and appeared to be anctious to get home. he appears to be about 25 or 26 years of age — If there was such a Physician or Surgion in your Army. I presumed he was a Conspicious Charactor, & that you must have some knowledge of him, Will you be so obliedging as to inform me. whether there is such a Man living adjoining you. or in your Neighbourhood or whether there was a Man by that Name

in your Army in the Character of Physician
or Surgeon — As this enquiry is all important
to me. I again beg it as a favour that you
will Answer this Letter as soon as practicable

I am Respectfully Dear Sir
your Most. Obt. Servant
Thos. D. Garrett

answered on the 28th Decbr 1826
that Some came into the neighbourhood
about 18 months ago, runaway with Mrs
Jones & married her is now absent
has no ostensible property — and from
information of those who knew him
in Tennessee — his word not to be relied
on — A J

T. J. Garrett. P.M. Free

Genl. Andrew. Jackson
Near Nashville
Tennessee

Mountsterling Ky
December 9th

T. J. Garrett Esqr
Mountsterling
answered 20th Decr
1826. subject
[illegible]
[illegible]
A. J.

Dec 7th 1826

Decbr. 7th 1826 Recd from Andrew Jackson the sum of one hundred thirty one dollars for forty two killing hoggs & a Shoat Recd by me in full of the same

Winslow W. Wade

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Mr Rhodes
Rect for
Hoggs —

Washington 10th Decr.
1826

Dear Sir

You are informed that I have undertaken to prepare for the public a life of Genl. Jackson, and I assure you I feel an earnest wish to do justice to him and credit to myself.

It has been recently suggested to me that in order to get at such facts, views, & explanation, as will enable me to give the work that graphic and real cast — that smack of truth and taste

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of nature -
which can render it agreeable to
the present and valuable to
future ages, a near residence
to the Prest & a free and fre-
quent access to his papers
are indispensable. The suggestion
carries conviction to my own
mind, & I believe will have
an influence on others. Fond
as I am of literature & of the
subject, I am not disinclined
to adopt this course, & think
I would forego all other
objects, & place myself in
cheap & secluded lodgings
at Nashville - where I
could obtain the use of

Bradley, & refer to the Genl. having
when necessary. But I am
not prepared to take a position
in his neighbourhood which
might appear to be one of
personal inspection of him—
might look like a domicile
—any visit in fact, unless
he or his immediate friends
should take the trouble first
to consider the nature &
object of my proceedings,
& then should be inclined
to sanction it. I beg leave
therefore now to submit it
to your reflection, and
to call upon you as

one of his immediate personal
friends, after mature & candid
deliberation—having a regard to
all the points of a political,
of a personal, of an
immediate, or of a more
remote interest belonging to
the subject,—to say whether
you think such a step as
I here propose, would be
useful in itself, and accep-
-table to the General—for
you must be aware that
if I held the pen of a
Livy, a Tacitus, or a Hume,
and Genl. Jackson were

indisposed to grant me his confidence & the inspection of his papers, I should be unable to produce any thing better than a newspaper acc^t of him - any thing more valuable or likely to last than a sketch of the outside of things - while all the real springs and motives, which constitute the history of his great acts ~~and~~ which are not to be found in ~~the~~ public documents, or files of news papers,

would be buried in endless
night. My wish would be
to finish as soon as I could
down to the present time
a history of his life - & should
I survive him to complete
in a second edition, his
biography. I will confess
to you too that it is within
the scope of my ambition
to write the history of the
U.S. from the point at
which Marshall leaves
it; and I am disposed to
attempt this more.
time to add interesting part

of that great subject first, in order to test myself the better for the execution of the whole – as the young bird first takes short flights around his nest, in order to get strength & courage for winging his way through the vast fields of air.

I beg you to meditate this matter well, & to remember that your answer will probably determine my conduct. I do not think I should be able to set and on my journey before the first of Feby; and I beg you to address your answer to me at Westmd C. H. Va.

I wrote to the presdt on the subject the other day, but then had not thought of this project. I wish I had sent him my prospectus.

With regard & respect
I am dear Sir Y. Obt
H Lee

Genl. S. Houston

Maj. Lee unfolds to
Genl. Houston his wish
to write the life of Genl J

Dec-10th 1826

The statement of Mrs Smith widow of Genl Daniel Smith formerly the representative of Tennessee in the Senate of the U states.

As near as I now recollect Mr Smith & myself settled in this county in the year 1784. at that period, or shortly afterward Mrs Donelson & family were among the few families who came and settled in the county on the South side of Cumberland river, where, altho they were but a few miles from one, yet, in consequence of the river running between us, and the danger of visiting in those days, I did not become personally acquainted with them for two or three years after. The family however was universally spoken of as one of the most respectable and worthy in the whole county. The first time that I ever saw Mrs Jackson, then Mrs Roberts, was at the station of Col Manskers one of her Brothers had not long before brought her from Kentucky, where she & Mr Roberts had been married and settled - the cause of her return to Tennessee was then attributed to the cruel and unjust treatment of her husband who was spoken of every where as a man of irregular habits, and much given to jealous suspicions.

About 2 years after I first saw Mrs Roberts, I learned that Roberts had arrived in the country, and by the assistance of the family of his wife that their differences had been reconciled, and that they were again living

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together at Mrs Donelson's - They were not long however together, before it was understood that the same unhappy apprehensions seized the mind of Roberts ~~again~~, and the consequence of which was another separation, and as it soon appeared, a final one. All the circumstances attending this rupture I cannot attempt to state with much particularity at this late day. But it is hardly possible, considering the free and unreserved intercourse that prevailed among all the respectable classes of people here at that time, that an incident of this nature should occur without being fully and generally known, and that every person should concur in the same views upon its character, without the best reasons. In this transaction Mr Roberts alone was censured; and I never heard a respectable man or woman intimate that the conduct of his wife differed from that of the most prudent and virtuous female. Genl Jackson boarded at the time in the house of Mrs Donelson, and it was the common belief that his character and standing, added to his engaging & sprightly manners, were enough to inflame the mind of poor Roberts addicted as he was to vicious habits and the most childish suspicions.

Mr Roberts had not been long gone from Tennessee when information was received here that he had ob-

-tained a divorce from his wife. Whether this informa- came by letter or by a newspaper from Virginia addressed to my Husband, I cannot now say with certainty, but I think by the latter. It was after this information came that Genl Jackson married Mrs Roberts, and I recollect well the observation of the Revd Mr Craighead in relation to the marriage - it was that it was a happy change for Mrs Roberts, and highly creditable to Genl Jackson who by this act of his life evinced his own magnanimity as well as the purity and innocence of Mrs Roberts - and such was the sentiment of all my acquaintances -

Since this period I have lived within a few miles of Mrs Jackson, and have never been acquainted with a lady more exemplary in her deportment, or one to whom a greater share of the respect and regard of friends and acquaintances can be awarded.

12723

Given at my plantation in Sumner County
State of Tennessee, on the 10th day of December 1826

Sally Smith

Done in the presence of
Daniel S Donelson, as witness
my hand & signature.

Daniel S Donelson (Seal)

Mrs Smith
Statement

Tuscumbia 14th Decr 1826

Dear Genl.

I am on my way to the City of Washington, I left home today (all well) and in the morning I take the stage direct by the way of Knoxville &c. when I reach the City if I see or hear any thing that I think will interest you, I will write you a line ——

As I come through Florence today Mr. G. A. Dawson (the brotherinlaw of Washington Jackson) and who probably you recollect, communicated to me his wishes to become attached to the College at Nashville in some one of the professorships, and asked me to make his pretentions known to some one who would communicate it to the Trustees. You know my incapacity to judge of the qualifications of scientific men, but I have always been told that Mr. Dawsons education was more than ordinary. He cannot mix with men in this country and make a living, he is by profession a lawyer but he cant support at it. he was some time since a little intemperate, for

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want of business, but I believe he has become intirely steady. & I think he might be risked on that score — if you should happen to see any of the Trustees, and would name it to them, in away that would lead to an enquiry of his qualifications, without taking on yourself any responsibility, I will thank you, I believe him an amiable young man, and an independant one; his Irish connections hereabouts have all abandoned him for his political principles, he has uniformly been with us, & opposed to the others, say I. I. which was enough to draw down upon him the frowns of all his relatives in this section of Country — I have just written E. H. Foster Esqr. aline on the same subject, if you would speak with him when you see him, perhaps he will make the subject known to the proper persons —

The river has not yet risen, of course our cotton not off, but hope in afew days arise will take place — Yesterday I bought and sent down to A. J. H.s farm 4000lb of excellent cornfed Pork at 2½ cents. I thought it better to buy early and thereby make better bacon than later killed pork could make, it may be lower but really it seems as low as it ought to be asked

that with what would be made on the farm will
be suffecient — Before I left home I wrote to
Col. Maunsel White of New Orleans to send up
a Carver Gin of the best quality — Mr. Camper and
myself went down to the farm and gave all the
neceſsary instructions relative the house timbers &c.
I hope that Phillips will do well, Mrs. Nickerson had
moved and he had full and entire poſseſsion, Young
Winburn is attending to hauling the said Cotton, to
Capt. Dawsons, and to the hauling the bales to the
river — Mr. Simpson is to attend to the shipping
the Cotton — I hope all will do well —

D. Genl. yours —

Jno. Coffee

Genl Andrew Jackson

12725

TUSCUMBIA
Al Dec 15

12½

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

mail

J. Coffees letter
14th. Decbr 1824
Tuscumbia —

(Private) Hermitage Decbr. 15th 1826

Dr. Genl

The business of my little ward (Hutchings) reqd me to alabama shortly after you left me from whence I have just returned. The Legislature of alabama has chosen Mr. John McKinley their Senator. James Jackson, Colo. W. Davis, Judge Clay, & Doctor Moore's names were before the people as candidates, finding Judge Clay with Mr. McKinley the strongest of the coalition, Jackson, Davis & Moore united upon Judge Clay against McKinley, and were defeated by three votes. however it is said Judge Clay came forth publickly against the administration, but my friends it appears, had not as much confidence in his avowals, as they had in McK-in you will therefore infer that Major McKinly has been elected by my political friends, and I hope he may realise their expectations - the Major will be with you shortly, and you can soon Judge whether the confidence of the peoples well founded or not - Clay will endeavour - to -

wield him to his views, but I cannot believe he will succeed.

As far as I could Judge from the voice of the people as I passed through Tennessee your popularity is daily increasing - but you will have to return early in the spring and pass through the State.

We are now looking to the city for the President's communication to Congress which will afford the type holders some employment and develope to the nation its political prosperity & situation - and give us a clear view of the panorama Congress, as I see Mr Seargent has just sailed before the meeting of Congress: the necessity of this movement, must have been as urgent, as the course of accepting the invitation to being represented there, a few days before the meeting of last Congress.

I am anxiously awaiting a letter from you, after your arrival at the city, & having seen our friend of Fredericksburg Va - & presented my note to Mr Southard - I am determined to unmask such part of the executive council, as has entered into the combination to slander & revile me, & trust in due time to effect it, and lay the perfidy, meanness, & wickedness, of Clay, naked before the american people - these

lately got an intimation of some of his secrete
movements, which, if I can reach with posi:
:tive & responsable proof, will lead to his po:
:litical, & perhaps, to his actual destruction
- he is certainly the basest, meanest, scoundrel,
that ever disgraced the image of his god-
nothing too mean & low for him to condescend to,
Secretely to carry his cowardly & base purposes
of Slander into effect; even the aged and
virtuous female, is not free from his
secrete combination of base slanders but
enough, you know me, I will curb my
feelings until it becomes proper to
act, when retributive Justice will
visit him & his panders heads.

Since my return from Alabama I have
recd a letter from friend Judge J. S. Barber accom:
:panied with his speech on Mr McDuffies
proposed amendment to the constitution,
present him my respects & thanks for this
letter & pamphlet, it has afforded me much satisfaction
and the speech is fraught with much sound
construction of our constitution, and sol
republican doctrine. when leisure oc[illegible]
write him. present me to all my Tennessee
friends & all members who enquire for me
to Judge White & Branch of the senate
when I wrote you last I made a request of
you for Mr Donelson he has wrote you himself
if Mr Randolph has returned, and you should think
it right, present him my compliments as an admirer
of his independence & virtue, not as a flatterer, yr friend

Andrew Jackson

FREE

Genl Saml Houston
member Congress
city of washington

A. Jackson
15th Decr 1826

Dec - 21st 1826

The statement of Mrs Bowen, widow of Col William Bowen deceased, & sister of Genl ~~[illegible]~~ Russell & also of the ~~late~~ Col Russel of Fayette County Kentucky: also ~~Mother~~ of the late John H Bowen Esqr. late a Representative of Tennessee in the Congress of the United States -

~~I moved from Washington County Va where my Father lived & married Mrs Campbell the sister of Patric Henry.~~

My Father married Mrs Campbell the sister of Patric Henry of Va, and settled at the salt Works in Washington county a few miles from Abingdon Va - after this event about the year 1785 Mr Bowen & myself moved from Washington & settled upon the spot where I now live in Sumner County Tennessee. Soon after our arrival we became acquainted with the family of Mrs Donelson, the mother of Mrs Jackson, who settled the fall after our arrival within a mile of us; and since this period have lived in the same neighborhood - With this family we have always lived in habits of intimacy & friendship -

At the time of my first acquaintance with the family of Mrs Donelson, that is in 1786, her daughter Mrs Roberts was then in Kentucky where she was settled, and married. In the year after this, I became acquainted with her, having been brought down to this country by her Brother Samuel Donelson, who as I understood then, and have always since believed, went after her, in consequence of -

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the cruel treatment which she had received from her husband - upon her arrival here, I was introduced to her, and from the intimacy & confidence which soon prevailed between us, I was convinced that the conduct of her husband was illiberal & unjust. I can safely say that the deportment of no lady ever seemed to me to be more guarded, or more free from those faults which usually give rise to jealousy & illwill. Some time after this Mr Robarts ~~reached~~ came to this county with the view of becoming reconciled again to his wife, as I understood; their differences were made up, by the interference of some of the relations of Mr Robarts, and they ~~lived~~ ~~together~~ agreed to live togeth again, & did occupy, as I then heard, a separate house in the yard of Mrs Donelson. It was at this period that the unhappy difference arose which caused another rupture between Mr & Mrs Robarts; the circumstances, so far as I now recollect them, are as follows. Genl Jackson & Judge Overton with some other young Gentlemen were boarding in the family of Mrs Donelson - Genl Jackson soon became the object of Mr Robarts' jealousy & illwill, ~~and~~ who seemed to indulge the same cruel suspicions in regard to ~~him of~~ the conduct of his wife which had led to their separation in Kentucky; the effect of which was the voluntary withdrawal of the Genl - from the family, ~~leaving Mr Robarts, while~~ while Mr & Mrs Robarts remained with it - Mr Robarts however -

did not long remain before he set out for Kentucky: whether with the intention of returning or not I do not know; but he was not long gone before it was understood that a divorce had been granted upon his application separating him from his wife – ~~of~~ by this transaction, I can safely say from my intimacy with both Mrs Donelson & Mrs Roberts, as well as Genl Jackson, that not the least censure ought to be thrown upon any person but Mr Roberts – When the circumstance happened this was the language of all the country; and I never heard until now that there was any person living, who had from a knowledge of the facts, entertained a different opinion, except Mr Roberts himself, in whose weak & childish disposition I think, the whole affair originated

Done at my plantation in Sumner County Tennessee, this 21st of December 1826 as witness my hand & signature

Mary H. Bowen

The above statement was twice distinctly read to Mrs Bowen; after which her name was signed by her son, in my presence, by her direction, alledging that her hand was so tremulous she could not well write it.

W. B. Lewis

Mrs Mary H Bowen
Statement &c
1826.

As to Mrs Jackson and
her first husband

Free
J. K. Polk

FREE

WASH CITY
DEC
5

12730

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Honble James K. Polks
letter ansd. 24th of
Decbr 1826

Major H. Lee   Hermitage Decbr 25th 1826

Sir

Your letter of the 2d of Octr last from Quebec with that of 18th Novr from Washington has been recieved: being absent on business to Alabama when they reached Nashville will account to you for the delay in acknowledging their reciept.

The historical facts detailed in yours of the 2d october are highly interesting. The name of Wolfe must always live in the memory of every military Patriot; and every incident therefore, of his life & death deserve attention. I tender you my hearty thanks for the gratifying detail which you have given me of his last moments.

Before the reciept of yours of the 18th November I had seen announced in the newspapers that you were about to write my Biography. I will with great pleasure furnish you with any official, public, document necessary to you for this purpose, that you cannot obtain from Latours history of the southern campaign; the cause shewn by me on a rule of the U States court at New orleans, why a writ of attachment should not issue against me; my memorial to the senate of the U states on the subject of the report of its committee touching the measures of the seminole war; and the pamphlet written & laid on the tables of the members of congress in 1819, titled the vindication of the President & his commanding generals in the prosecution & termination of the seminole war by a citizen of Tennessee; and the correspondence between the President, Secretary of State & myself on the subject of the affair with Callava (the copy of one of the most important communications from me to the Secretary of state you will find in the hand of Genl Houston); of this correspondence, all that you may not be able to lay your hands on in Washington, or obtain from my friend Majr Eaton will be furnished on application. But further than this, notwithstanding the confidence which I repose in your ~~discretion~~ judgt, I cannot speak of myself, or relate anecdotes of myself which have not been recorded by others. Should I attempt this, the most secret recess, could not conceal my shame.

As to the praise bestowed upon the militia at the Horse Shoe, & the complaint of Col Williams surmised to have been made, it will be sufficient to refer you to my communications to the Comm of Genl Pinckney & to the Secretary of War on that subject; also to Genl Houston who was an active agent in the affair, & got severely wounded there. From these sources you will at once discover upon what foundation rests this charge against me.

It is true that I wrote hastily those letters to Mr Monroe to which you refer, & that I never calculated that they would be published. The sacred confidence, however, which characterised them, served to increase the malignity of those who were anxious to destroy me, and the circumstance of incaution & looseness in the manner & substance encouraged the hope that their publication would effect all that was desired. But they have been mistaken, whether from a sentiment of disapprobation to the base manner by which I was thus brought before the public, and from a

conviction that the views submitted to Mr Monroe were in the
main right, ~~not with the people~~ or the contrary, rests with the
people. When I take a view, now, of the difference of duty opera-
-ting on our citizens in a state of peace & War, the Constitution declaring
our militia the bulwark of the national defence; that in time of War
the President ~~of the U States~~ is commander in chief not only of the army
and navy of the U states, but of the militia also when called into service,
and that he is charged with the national defence; I cannot see upon
what constitutional ground he can be refused the power of punishing
all delinquents who fail to comply with the legal orders of the government
in the form & manner contemplated by the constitution and provided for by
the Legislature in the rules & articles of War. It cannot be said that
our Government is constitutionally incompetent to its own defence &
protection in a state of War, so long as these powers are admitted
to be granted, & as long as in obedience thereto rules & articles for a state
of War are ~~provided~~ declared to be in force, among which in the 56th &
57th article I think it is written that all who aid the enemy or who hold
correspondence with him, directly or indirectly, or who aid & comfort him
in any way whatever, are made punishable with death by a court martial –

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now if there be no mistake about the Powers referred to, & if there had been none in the Public prints, when they charged the Hartford convention with carrying on illicit correspondence with the enemy, by its agents, with a combination to disobey the calls of the President for the just quotas of militia, thereby paralyzing the arm of government and aiding & assisting the enemy by withdrawing ~~themselves~~ illegally from the ranks of their country; I ask if the conduct as charged against the members of the Hartford convention, & their correspondence with the British agents (if true) did not bring them within the purview & meaning of the 56th & 57th rules & articles of war – if not then they are a dead letter & ought to be expunged. Surely it cannot be ~~denied~~ contended that when we are in a state of declared war & the President makes a legal call for the militia that he is not clothed with the power thro the medium of the Law martial to take cognizance of the delinquents who fail to comply with the ~~legal~~ order – otherwise his power would be a mere letter, and altho entrusted with defence & preservation of the country, the force competent thereto may be witheld from him. These are my impressions of the powers of the Government when involved in war, and when our energies must be brought into instant action for its preservation and safety— From these remarks your discriminating mind will easily collect to what extent my observations to Mr Monroe relative to the members of the Hartford convention went, and all that may be necessary to do justice to the subject. I have not my confidential letters before me & therefore forget the precise language used in them; but I have no hesitation in saying that if I had been placed in command in that country by the orders of the President, I should have at once tried the strength of the Powers of the government in a state of war— Whether it was competent to wield its physical force in the defence of our country by punishing all concerned in combinations to aid the enemy & paralyse our own efforts ~~to protect~~ to close the war. In this course if my judgement had been condemned, all good men would have at least commended the motive— wishing the joys of the season, respectfully

yr mo obdt servt

A. J—

Major H. Lee

Decbr 25th 1826
answer to Major
H. Lee, letters of the
2d octr from Quebec
& 18th of Novr 1826
from Washington

Duplicate

Sir, Havana 30th December 1826

The time having arrived, when I can divulge to you without compromitting my Honor, that I am the author of the letters without signature or place where written, via New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington N. C, in the Summer and fall of 1814, relative to the intended operations of the Naval and Land forces of Great Britain from the Chesapeake and Bermuda and Jamaica against New Orleans and ~~Pensacola~~ Mobile. I now do it: and declare that the information I gave you, was founded upon positive facts, then in my possession and which was confirmed by the result. But such was my situation then, that I could not subscribe a letter, for fear of its being intercepted by which, I should have been deprived of the advantage I had obtained in serving my country and your operations in Louisiana.

My hand writing in those letters was not so much disguised as not now to be known by you, as mine; by a comparison with this.

Your friend Judge Breckenridge; who left this a few weeks since, for Washington via Charleston, is the first person to whom I made this Communication — who I informed that I should write to you on the Subject; and solicit the favor of an acknowledgement, that you did receive such letters at that time from an unknown hand and quarter announcing the views of the Naval and Land forces of Great Britain from the Chesapeake, Bermuda, Jamaica, against Pensacola and New Orleans. — that the attack on ~~Pensacola~~ Mobile was intended as a decoy, to draw off your forces from New Orleans, against which, the main attack was intended.

Intending to establish my son in New Orleans, where his best of mothers was born, and where he will have property, in the practice of the law, where his Interest and political career may be promoted by its being known, that His Father, had some agency with you, in saving that City from being Ravaged by an enraged &

savage

Savage British Army, at the time you gained over the the Signal Victory, which Crowned the American Arms with Glory.
I have to beg the favor of you, to say by Duplicate, whether you ~~[illegible]~~ ever did receive such letters on the Subject of the intentions of the British Forces in 1814, against Louisiana & ~~Pensacola~~ Mobile, from an unknown person — One of which, the Original, I wish to placed in the hands of my Son, and retain the other my Self.

I intend to forward this thro' your friend the Hoble. Jno. H. Eaton, and will beg leave to say, that any letters put under cover to my friend Judge Robertson at New Orleans, or Danl. Brent Esqr. ~~[illegible]~~ Department of State will soon reach me.

Excuse the trouble I give you in making this request, and allow me an apology to say, it is to serve the Interest of a promising, affectionate & motherless Son. Wishing you as happy a life, as it has been glorious. I remain Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your mo. ob. Servt.

Vincent Gray

I have been residing in this City for several Years, in the mercantile line, and filled the office of Vice Consul here for seven Years of the time — and intend to return when I can get my affairs here closed — which will require several Years. It was me who gave our mutual friend James Brown, Minister, the first ~~official~~ news of the change in Mexican America; upon which they, our Govermt. acted, before your appointment as Minister to Mexico — but on account of my residence here, I was obliged to make it confidential.

My Son being a fine Sprightly Youth, thirsty for a Military life, having been one Year in the Constitution army when only 17 Years of age, I am disposed to get him into West Point, to allow him to make choice of the Navy or Army; He speaks & write French, English & Spanish and a fine hand & says that he understands

Lates well — and is not yet 12: and is also a good Arithmetician

Enclosed I hand to you, an extract of my letter to Messrs Baring Brothers & Co. under the belief that my letters had reached you in safety — and that you would take all the precaution & measures necessary under such circumstances.

To.

Major General Andrew Jackson
near Knoxville
Tennessee

Opened by us
Eaton & White
4 Feb 1827

Decem 30 —
1826.
Vincent Gray —
announces himself the
author of certain anonymous letters in 1814
disclosing the designs of
the British upon New
Orleans

~~Clinton~~ Bank of Columbus
31 Decbr. 1836

No. 276. — B. S. Brown has deposited
1200$ subject to the order of himself
payable in currency and return
of his draft — J. E. Jefferson teller

The above is a private transaction
but shews how these Banks
transact business — the above
checks, Col Bomford says, he can-
not cash for less than 4 percent
and the Treasury order under these
circumstances is proposed to be sus-
pended A. J.

12736

Recd No 73 - 2a
this office

[1825?]

13. 10 540 [1826?]

$\frac{50}{650}$

Having been chosen by the unsolicited voice of the Legislature of Tennessee, a senator in the Congress of the U States, I undertook the duties confided to that station in obedience to the sacred principle which makes the service of our common country the first and highest object of every citizen. and which principle would seem to require that I remain in the discharge of those duties, until, by the lapse of their constitutional term, the important trust of another selection should be again devolved upon you. But, ~~finding that my~~ altho my health, ~~tho~~ is generally improved since the appointment was conferred upon me, it is not altogether ~~competent~~ adequate ~~to the~~ there is too great fatigue ~~of~~ in an annual journey to and from the City of Washington unless business of the highest magnitude to the country required the exertion, I feel that your honorable body would have sanctioned my resignation upon this ground alone had it have been offered. Yet as there was a subject of vital importance to the nation which, in all probability, will engage the attention of the ensuing congress, and upon the decision of which depends in a great degree, as I believe, the perpetuity of our Republican

Institutions in their simplicity and vigour, I had doubts whether, under any circumstances my withdrawal would be proper until that question had rec^d my aid, feeble as it would be. I have reference here to the Amendment of the Constitution of the U States so as to place the election of the President and Vice President immediately in the hands of the People – an amendment, certainly, not more in accordance with the will of the great body of the American people, than it is necessary to resist the encroaching spirit of power and corruption. Whilst, however I was revolving this subject I was advised of the Resolutions of Your hon body, recommending me again to the nation as a candidate for the Presidency at the next election. These resolutions determined me at once to resign, - for standing before the nation in this attitude, it is obvious that whatever I might offer or say in regard to the proposed amendment would be interpreted as the result of personal motive. This allegation supported too, as it would be by the late occurrences which would seem to rest the success of ~~this~~ your recommendation mainly upon this

[1825?]

~~charge of the Constitution, would render my situation truly irksome, and one that duty to myself as well as a proper regard for this renewed testimonial commands me to avoid. I therefore hasten to tender this my resignation to the power which conferred it upon me, with the confident hope that it will supply the vacancy by the appointment of some other person more able to discharge the arduous and important duties.~~

Being about to retire once more to private life it may be ~~It being~~ the last time probably that I shall have ~~of~~ an opportunity ~~being again placed in a station~~ of addressing you, permit me to ~~make a few~~ suggest to you ~~these~~ some remarks upon the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the U States. Our Political fabric ~~is~~ being regulated by checks and balances, ~~and~~ where experience assures us that those which ~~are established~~ have been resorted to, are insufficient; or that however well their boundaries ~~are marked~~ have been defined on the parchment of the Constitution, practise ~~proves~~ unfolds some new barrier as essential to arrest the encroachments of ~~[illegible]~~ power or corruption in ~~any~~ of the departments of government, ~~it~~ a corrective should be applied, ~~&~~ it is the duty of the people in justice to themselves to see that one is ~~[illegible]~~ provided ~~it~~. There is certainly no truth more sacred in

our politics, and none more universally stamp
upon all the state, ~~Constitutions~~ as well as the
federal ~~one~~, constitutions ~~of the [illegible] states~~, than that which requ
the three great departments ~~classes~~ of power, the legislative, Judici
and executive, to be kept distinct and apart. But
simple and manifest as this truth is, the difficulty
of arming it in practise, with constitutional restraints ~~checks~~
~~for its security~~, still remains; and ~~forms~~ a question
upon which it would be vain and idle to believe ~~hope~~
that the wisdom and virtue of generations to come
may ~~will~~ not be usefully employed. ~~[illegible]~~ Gratitude to
the founders of our happy Government cannot
be lessened by ~~the~~ honest efforts on our part to improve~~d~~, or rather to
fortify the blessings which ~~they~~ have been transmitt
to us, with such additional guards as experience
has proved to be necessary. ~~for their preservation and~~
~~safety~~ - Upon this principle I venture freely ~~have ventured~~ to
~~suggest~~ accord with ~~[illegible]~~ are the contemplated change ~~in~~ ~~[illegible]~~ proposed to the constitution
and would go farther with ~~the~~ a view to sustain more
effectually in practise the axiom which divides
the three great classes of power into independent
constitutional checks ~~spheres~~. I would, for this purpose,
~~have~~ impose a provision rendering any member of

Genl. Andw. Jackson.

Hermitage

c 1826]

Dear Sir

I see that the Editor of the Liberty Hall & Cincinnatti Gazette has stated that *you* recommended Mr. Hamtramck for the appointment of Indian Agent lately conferred on him as the successor of the late Alexr. McNair, I cannot believe that there was time to obtain your recommendation or that you would have given it if applied to. I intend to reply to Mr Hammond; and if on this, as on other Occasions, he has drawn upon his *wishes* for ~~his~~ facts you will ~~[illegible]~~ serve the cause of truth by permitting me to say so. Yours sincerely

D Green

Jackson 4. January 1827.

My dear General

Our election for Senator to Congreſs has this moment terminated — for Ellis 27. for Reed 16 — Our majority is greater than the most sanguine of us anticipated — The whole artillery of Executive influence was brought into action on this question here, and one reason for urging on the decision so early was the fear that mischeif might grow out of delay — greater activity was never displayed, than we witneſsed in the electioneering manoevring on this subject. — On the second day of the Seſsion, a resolution was introduced to go into the Election instanter — upon that subject we had some spirited debating and succeeded in carrying the resolution for

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the ensuing day. —— Reed will be able to appreciate in the result of to days election what Mississippi thinks of the Coalition and its advocates; His jesuitical efforts to induce Mississippi to believe that he remained your friend, whilst he sustained your enemies imposed on no one who could exercise the ordinary faculties of the understanding, and realized the Spanish proverb that no cloak is large enough to cover itself.

I have been into Texas, and have a long letter to write you on the soil, climate & local advantages of that Country —— It must belong to the United States, and I hope that it may be one of the Acts of your Administration to obtain it for us. If a leisure moment occurs I will write you from this place — if however any duties here confine me too closely to admit of it I shall write you, so soon as the Legislature adjourns. My family were well when I left home. Present me most respectfully to Mrs Jackson and believe me most respectfully

And truly

Yr friend & most obedt.

A. Butler

Jackson
Jany 7

25

General Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

A. Butler

New-York, Jany 4th 1827

Gen. Andrew Jackson

To G. & C. CARVILL, *Dr.*

(Successors to J. Eastburn & Co.)

1827

For Subscription to *Museum of Foreign Literature and Science,*

Do *United States' Review and Literary Gazette,* No 1 a 12 inc. $5.00

February 4th 1827.

Rec'd Payment,

enclosed five dollars to ~~the~~ address of G. & C. Carvill

New york — Test. Saml. J. Hays

12741

Gen. Andrew Jackson

To G. & C. Carvill, Dr.

(Successors to E. Eastburn & Co.)

For Subscription to [illegible] and Science,

Do. [illegible] United States Literary Gazette,

[illegible] Rec'd Payment,

G. & C. Carvill
acct. $5
Sent to them
enclosed in a
Letter addressed
to them City
New york –
4th Febry 1827

Ac. 421.

Hermitage Jany 5th. 1827.

Sir:

Being informed through a friend that at the table of Mr. John S. Wellford of Fredericksburgh Virginia, the following conversation took place between you & Doctor J. H. Wallace, to wit, you asked Doctor Wallace upon what ground he supported the election of Genl Jackson to the Presidency. With other reasons, the Doctor mentioned my services during the late War, to which you replied, "that Mr Monroe and not Genl Jackson was entitled to the credit for the victory at New Orleans — that Just before our troops were ordered to New Orleans Genl Jackson left the army and was returning home when Mr Monroe sent him a preremtory order to return to the defence of that place, — and that this, with other energetic measures of Mr Monroe was the salvation of New Orleans.

Colo. Gray of that place who was present, asked "where could that order be found" remarking — that it would be of ~~service~~ importance" Mr Southard said — he did not know, but he had been informed such order was Iſsued and did exist.

I have thought it my duty, not leſs to my own character, than to the high and responsible situation which you occupy, to addreſs you

Stating

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stating the facts, precisely as they have been communicated to me — A charge of so serious a nature as that implied in your declarations, as stated, to Doctor Wallace, it cannot be expected of me to pass ~~them by~~ without some notice, especially, as it seems to be adopted as true by an executive branch of our government — and as an act of Justice you cannot be surprised when I demand of you the name of your informer, or the source through which you have felt yourself warranted in making this statement; which I am compelled from principles of truth, to pronounce false and unfounded, and that nothing during my military command ever happened like it — nor can it be said with truth, that I ever left my army, or ever slept one night beyond the limits of my camp, so long as I had one — or that I ever was on the sick report, or asked for leave of absence during the whole time I held a military command.

I have enclosed this letter to my friend Genl Houston, with the request that he present it to you, and enclose your reply — which I have no doubt, ~~but that~~ you will promptly make.

I have the honor to be very respectfully

Yr, mo, ob,dt Servt.

Andrew Jackson

The Honble
Saml. Southard
Sec of the Navy

No. 421.

Hermitage Janry 5th 1827.

Sir

Being informed through a friend that at the table of Mr Jno. S. Wellford of Fredericksburgh Virginia, the following conversation took place between you & Doctor J. H. Wallace, towit, you asked Doctor Wallace upon what ground he supported the ~~ele~~ election of Genl Jackson to the presidency. with other reasons, the Doctor mentioned my services during the late war, to which you replied, that Mr Monroe and not Genl Jackson was entitled to the credit for the victory at Neworleans - that Just before our troops were ordered to Neworleans Genl Jackson left the army and was returning home when Mr Monroe sent him a peremtory order to return to the defence of that place - and that this, with other energetic measures of Mr Monroe was the salvation of Neworleans. Col. Gray of that place who was present, asked "where could that order be found remarking - that it would be of ~~[illegible]~~ importance" Mr Southard said he did not seen one, but he had been informed

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Such order was issued and did exist.

I have thought it my duty, not less to my own character, than to the high and responsible situation which you occupy, to address you stating the facts precisely as they have been communicated to me — a charge of so serious a nature as that implied in your declarations, as stated, to Doctor Wallace, it cannot be expected of me to pass ~~them by~~ without some notice, especially, as it seems to be adopted as true by an executive branch of our government — and as an act of Justice you cannot be surprised when I demand of you the name of your informer, or the source thro which you have felt yourself warranted in making this statement; which I am compelled from principles of truth, to pronounce false and unfounded, and that nothing during my military command ever happened like it — nor can it be said with truth, that I ever left my army, or even slept one night beyond the limits of my camp, so long as I had one — or that I ever was on the sick report, or asked for leave of absence during the whole time I held a military command

I have enclosed this letter to my-friend Genl Houston, with the request that he present it to you, and enclose your reply - which I have no doubt, ~~but that~~ you will promptly make

I have the honor to be very respectfully

yr mo, obt. Servt,

Andrew Jackson

The Honble
Saml Southard
Sec of the Navy

The Honble
Saml Southard
Sec of the Navy
City of Washington

Genl Houston

Recd 3 Feby 1827

Genl Jackson
recd 3 Feby 1827 —

From S. Houston?

Washington
5th Jany 1827.

Dear General.

Owing to the peculiar situation of our Post office arrangements I have not ventured to write when I had matter to communicate, and when it would have given me sincere pleasure to have done so. A private opportunity now presenting itself will be embraced promptly.

Two, kind favors have come to hand from you, one before you visited Ala and one since your return. For each and both of them I thank you. Since the receipt of the last I have not seen Mr Randolph, but will on to day, when it will be fit to execute your suggestions. When I have seen him he has always been very polite, and enquiring for you with much interest. I presented you to him, which appeared to give him much pleasure. The business part of your letters shall be attended to, with pleasure so soon, as his election is over – which is daily expected –

Mr R– throughout the session has been truly dignified, and silent, and I have heard his friends say, that he will rest his claims to a re-election on his last winters acts – and says he will stand, or fall by them – which by the by, I deem manly & honorable. He has surely never been so much himself as he is this session, he is amiable, kind, and courteous to all he meets with. Times have been squally at Richmond, but his friends here say he will be elected easily – and it will be over in a few days, from this time! The powers that be here, are greatly busied in trying to defeat his election, which will not help their cause in Virginia.

Of matters generally at this place I have written to my friend Dr Shelby, requesting him to let you see my data so far as they are assumed by me! Mr McKinly has arrived, and your friends here deem him a good, and true man for the country: so far as I can judge, I would say so too. Matters at this time here are surely favorable to a change in the administration, and as you will learn from my letter to Dr S— they are so elsewhere.

The baseness, and corruption of the present incumbents of power, would displace men of more talent, than what they possess. I have heard of some schemes of Clay in the west, and have no doubt if he should by his agent W Hammond, prosecute them, but what he will most timously "meet retributive justice" and first from the hands of an indignant and manly community!!! I have seen letters from Ohio & Ky on this subject, and it was not until a week ago, that I knew of his hellish designs, thro his base panders, to be effected.

You will see that they dare not attempt or rather, execute, what their foul souls have conceived— tho' the game is desperate. Like the wounded serpent, when they find that, their adversary, is beyond the reach of their fangs, they will be compelled, in the anguish of disappointment to strike themselves; and of their own poison - perish.

You loose no friends - but gain daily! It will be so untill the great day of deliverance to our country arrives - Dr. Floyd of Va. is a devoted friend of yours, and indeed, almost all the Crawford men. Govr. Branch, & Holmes of N Carolina with many others direct me to present their warmest regards to you.

The subject of a Horse trainer that Captain Donelson wishes to obtain I have in part attended to - tho have not yet succeeded in procuring one - when I can, it shall be done! To day I send papers, on the subject of purchasing a fine Horse for a company of which I am one, to L. P. Cheatham esqr of Nashville should you be in Nashville soon I would like you to see them - and join the company

1826 Gel. A. Jackson Dr.

by B P Parson

To makin 6 large screw-bolts for you Cotton press	7/6	7.50
To making a large screw-rench		2.50
		$10.00

Recd payment
Jany 10th 1827

D. L. Thompson

~~12750~~

Thompson
Recpt for
6 Pres
bottles & Excised
1827

Jany -16th

January 1[illegible]th, 1827. Then recd from Andrew Jackson a check on the Branch Bank of the State of Tennessee at Nashville for the sum of fifteen dollars, which when paid, is in full for making a wood screw for the said Andrews cotton press this day delivered -

John H. Clopton

12751

Mr Clopton
Recpt for
$15 for
Screw of
Cotton press
Jany 16th 1827

Washington

January 17th 1827.

Dear Sir,

On the 8th Instant in this city some of those disposed to commemorate it, had a dinner at which I was present; and in answer to a toast made some observations which you will have seen – It was my wish to glance rapidly at some of the leading events of the last war, without saying aught in your favor which truth did not justify, and without any malice alluding to the acts of the Administration – I am this moment informed President Monroe feels himself not only injured but offended by what I said – He is preparing materials to shew, my statements untrue – Having said what I then believed and yet do believe was strictly true, in manner, and form, I shall certainly not change one Syllable, until convinced 'tis wrong – I ask the favor of you to run your eye over it, and if in any thing, I have done the Administration of that day, injustice, to point out

12752

in what that error consists.

No matter by whom attacked, provided the man is respectable, I shall by all fair means sustain my statement without caring to whom it is offensive -

With the highest respect

I am, your Most Obt. Servt.

Hu: L White

General Jackson

JA 19

Free Hu. L. White

FREE

Major General
Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

The Hon.ble
H. L. White
letter Jany 1827
on the Ire of Mr
Monroe for his
address before
the assembly of
the 8th January
1827 - City of
Washington —
answered 7th
February 1827

12753

Washington
24th Jan 1827

My dear Sir,

I duly received your letter of the 18th July last, and which I would have answered long since, had any event worthy of being communicated occurred. I cannot, however, to permit the opportunity, which the return of Genl. Coffee offers to pass without availing myself of it to renew our correspondence.

He will make known the state of things here fully and accurately, which will supersede the necessity of details

12754

on my part, but I cannot but congratulate you and the country at the certain termination of the present corrupt state on the 4th March 1829. I never did doubt its overthrow from the beginning, because I firmly relied on the good sense and virtue of the people. This great foundation of our whole system has at all times, and under all circumstances been the basis of my hopes and actions. It has never yet failed me, and, I feel assured, will not in this instance. Every indication is in our favour, or rather I should say in favour of the country's cause. The whole South is safe, with a large majority of the middle states, and even in New England strong symptoms of discontent and division now appear, which must daily increase. If events should continue to march on in the present direction, and I can see nothing to arrest them, the triumph of principle will be one of the most signal, that ever was achieved; and you will have the proud satisfaction of having restored in your name the great principles of popular rights, which have been trampled down by the coalition.

As to myself, it is my pride, that I have been the object of unceasing attack by the corrupt occupants of

pursued. From the begining, I saw
the real character of the coalition,
and the means which it would
adopt to perpetuate its pow-
er, among which was, if possible,
my destruction; but I determined
to leave my character on the
side of liberty, and to sustain
the whole weight of their attack,
let the consequence be what
it might to me. Finding all
other attempts fail, a conspi-
racy the most base, and with
the most profligate instrument,
a man guilty of forgery, swindling
and perjury, was artfully got
up to blast my private re-
putation. I saw the assassin's
aim and immediately appealed
to the House, where alone, I
could defend myself. A packed
Committee was appointed,
which has been setting for

three weeks, collecting irrelevant testimony, and hearing the testimony of a perjured wretch, in order to bring the whole in an incongruous mass of suspicion, for the purpose of breaking the force of publick indignation. But it shall not avail them. Having through my whole life been governed by disinterested and patriotick feelings, I shall not permit my character to be stabbed by conspirators, who would immolate me and my name, simply because I will not bow to power.

Make my best respects to Mrs. Jackson, and believe me to be with sentiments of great respect and esteem

Yours &c

Genl. A. Jackson. J. C. Calhoun

Genl. A. Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

Genl Coffee.

Mr. Calhoun
24th. of June 1827.
Political

Jan 27th 1827

Genl. A. Jackson

To Porter & Rollings Dr.

1825 Novr.	16	To Bell metal Kettle 14½ lbs @ 1.00	$14.	50
		12 mo. Int. — — —	"	87
			15.	37

27th Jay. 1827

Recd Payment

Porter & Rollings

12758

Genl. A. Jackson's
a/c 1837
with
Porter & Rollins

Hermitage Janry 27th 1827

Dr. Genl

at the request of an old Revolutionary soldier who resides in the County of Sumner, I enclose a narrative which he has addressed to the chief Justice Marshall with a hope that it will enable the Judge to identify him in such a manner as with the evidence which may be found in the war office, will entitle him to a pension - one fact he wishes me to state, that you may make it known to the Judge, by which, he will be able to identify him. that is to say -

- William Bradford Taylor by trade, made the first uniform suit for Colo. Thomas Marshal while living at Oak Hill that he ever wore - This is the same man that is now applying for a pension, and Colo. Thomas Marshal was father of the Judge a Mr Bradford says. the Judge will recollect him.

will you try to obtain a pension for him - he has lost his sight so that he is unable to follow his trade, and has a large family of young children by his last marriage, to provide for, & is very poor.

I have not recd any letter from you since the one under cover to Colo. McGregor. all things are going on well here, as relates to yourself. no public colisions as was talked of - this I

believed would not be hazzarded, when your
enemies had every thing to loose by publi
=city to the unwarrantable course that
had been pursued by them. Genl
Dunlop from Knoxville was here the
other day, & states that your opponents
will not obtain one tenth of the votes
East of the mountains - so soon as
congress rises I would advise that you
return to this State.

I will be happy to hear of my letter
to Mr Southard having reached you
whether living, I wish to put down
that vile slander, and expose the
slanderer be he whom he may -
& if such orders as aluded to, is on
file, the villain who has placed
it there, shall be answered whether I
am living - and the nation advised
of the treachery & hypocrisy of their public serv
=ants - If it had passed unnoti
=ced whether I was living, when dead it
would have been said, if not true,
why had this thing not been enqui
=red into whether I was living - we
have an evidence in Mr Colhoun con
I admire his course, it was one worthy
of him, his promptness in adopting
it has astounded his enemies, now
says the hired presses - It was im=
=proper to stir this thing in congress,
it will delay public business &c.
had he not, it would have been
circulated like lightning, recorded in
all the ministerial prints, and here
=after would be said, if not guilty why
had he not applied for investigation

he has applied, and I for one rejoice at it - public officers, ought not only to be honest but unsuspected - and when any charge emanating from, or through, any of the departments ought to be investigated promptly - hence my anxiety to hear that my letter to Mr Lee Southard has reached you. Mrs J. Joins me in good wishes

believe me yr friend

Andrew Jack

Genl Saml Houston

N.B. please give the enclosed letter to Judge Johnston if in the city - if not transmit it under your cover

My friend Senator Reid, has lost his election by a large majority, and the citizens of that State has established a press for the people - see circular. A. J.

12760

JAN 30

Free

Genl Samuel Houston
member in congress
City of Washington

Andrew Jackson
to Houston
Saml. ~~Southard~~
27 Jany. 1827

Jan 27 1857

The Third Auditor has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Houstons letter of this date, enclosing a Furlough granted by Capt. Winston, late of the 24 Inf., to George Wilson, whose claim for arrears of pay alleged to be due him, has been examined without producing a satisfactory result; The Rolls of the 24. Infy have been looked over but no such name as George Wilson is found thereon; — The Furlough appears to have been given for "six Months from date" but the date is obliterated; it states, however, that Wilson was disabled and that an application had been made to the War Dept. for his Discharge;

— Before a further search can be made — He must state, under Oath, the name of the Officer who enlisted him, the time when he enlisted — — the different companies in which he served, the date when he received his Furlough, — the amount which he received, and the sum supposed yet to be due him; also, whether he did obtain his discharge — or if not, whether he reported himself for duty after the expiration of his furlough — if so, to whom & where, — or if he did not report himself again for duty — he must mention the reasons; — This Statement should

12761

be accompanied by the best evidence he can obtain in corroboration; —— If he was discharged the Certificate must be forwarded ——

When the required information is received a decision will be had, and should it appear that a balance is due him, it will be paid to whoever may be authorised to receive it, which authority should be accompanied by evidence identifying the claimant as the Soldier who rendered the service.

Treasury Depart
Third Auds Office
Jany 27. 1827

Hon: Samuel Houston
of Congress

Peter Hagner esqr

On the subject

of George Wilson's

application

Washington City
28th January 1827

Dear General

I would have written to you long before this But was induced to delay it until things should more fully develope themselves to enable me to speak to you upon something like certain data That period in my conception having arived I will present you with the following facts from which you will draw your own conclusions To speak to you of the movements of the Legislatures of the States of Georgia and South Carolina would be furnishing no information because those important steps have been seen and considered by you But I beg leave to detain your attention a moment in relation to the inner politics of those States and such as do not make their way into the newspapers Not the smallest doubt can be entertained as to the result of the Electoral votes of G & S.C. being in your favour tho amongst the people you have some most bitter enemies who dare not come out against you but they desire to do by indirection what they durst not do directly to divide and conquer seems to be their plan Therefore they intimate a desire to get up a third person. Saying that they do not like you or Adams. Because they view your politics essentially the same upon every leading political question except federalism and even some of them dare to call you a Federalist and for proof of

12763

it, point to your letter to Monroe recommending Wm H. Drayton as a fit and proper person to fill the office of Secretary of War (It is true that Drayton is a Fed and a man of very slender tallents, But that was not known to you at the time you wrote) They also point to your amalgamating letter (as they call it) to the said Monroe in relation to the forming his cabinet Among the prominent men who use these Objections to you I would name Mr Senator Cobb Col Cummings and a few other prominent men in Georgia. Thomas R Mitchell, John Wilson of the house from South Carolina (Fortunately Wilson is beaten—Weldon Edwards John Long Lewis Williams and Bryan from N Carolina (Williams he is for Adams outright) But not withstanding this motley mess N Carolina is as certain as either of the Other States—Alfred Powell from the Winchester District, Armstrong. Mercer, Taylor Talliaferro Newton & Estill of Virginia are Administration men (viz) they support all their measures right or wrong- Powel & Mercer would fain make us believe they were Otherwise: but for myself I am right hard to deceive But we have the consolation to believe that neither Estill Powell Taylor or Tolliaferro will be in the next Congress There is a decided majority of the people ~~of~~ in each of their districts opposed to the Reigning Prince and Heir Apparent As to the result of Virginia she is as ~~[illegible]~~ certain as Tennessee

Maryland will be divided but unless some
=thing of which we can have no foresight shall take
place the largest half will be on our side -- The
Coalition are using every effort within their power
to make an impression upon Pennsylvania but all
no purpose as yet, and it is believed that their pros
=pects instead of brightening will only be getting more dark
in that quarter The little State of Delaware is ours
Lewis McLane (a Federalist) has ranged that State and
ranged on the Republican ranks which is strange to
be sure but not more strange than true But little
doubt remains now of the course of the Bucktails
of New York. Van Burens Election is rendered
certain beyond a doubt He is the head of the
opposition of that great State and with around
him the whole Bucktail faction will rally
The Election for members of Congress at the
last Election shews that the Bucktails were determin
ed in time to [illegible] against the Administration
party In the 20th Congress there will be 21 anti
to 15 administration members from that State And it
is believed by the most cunning calculators
that placing matters upon the worst foot
possible and the Electoral vote will be equal
to the above state of the Delegation = It is said

that a reaction is taking place in the Secretory of [illegible] State and that the vote of the State will will be ranged with us without a doubt & own judgment accords with that opinion The last ~~Elec~~ election for Congress was gained by fraud and management The people see it and will guard against the fraud in future The Codfish Coast from the pride of consistency if for nothing else will stand by the House of Quincy. Ohio the most doubtfull on our side of the question has lately given strong demonstrations of breaking with the ongoing Powers and of again asserting her freedom But for the present I make no sanguine calculations on her Nothing of importance can be done thro' her Representatives as they are in the general a sorry set and as stubborn as they are sorry The news from Prince Halls dominions by the last mails has been of an unpleasant kind to the King and his vassals If any confidence dare be placed in any thing that is Kentuckian that state has most certainly deserted from the Ranks of the Reigning Prince & Heir apparent and is determined upon joining and making common cause with the people and the Constitution The story of your degrading the Kentucky militia by saying that they ingloriously fled on the west bank of the river at Orleans has become an exploded out and stale story — and can do no more harm And Kentucky will yet be free.

The reelection of Col Benton in Miſsouri will have two good effects First the great pains taken by Clay and his party not only to defeat Col Benton in his election but to degrade and ruin him as a man and a gentleman has roused him and every energy of his mind in opposition to the Coalition and has made him hate Clay as much (to say the least of it, as he ever liked him With Benton I am quite intimate and he has proved to my satisfaction that Miſsouri is as certain as any State in the Union No doubt can be entertained of our succeſs in the States of Indiana and Illinois Col Ratliff Boon being beaten by Blake will have a good effect Boon will now go home among the people and stir them up to a vigelence that might not have been excited under any other state of things Little Cooke has been looking for an office from the Administration He will not get any because he can no longer be usefull to them He has a little Spectacled Printer by the name of Sidney Breese to puff him and act as a kind of Spy over me and John S Barbour of Virª who is good and true —

His office with me is a useless one because I would
let his majestys gracious ear hear any thing that I
would at any time tell him hear, You have seen some of
the movements in Mississippi and Louisiana In the latter
the Election is given to the people therefore all is safe
there In the former you will have seen before this
reaches you the galaxy of talent united for the pur
pose of supporting the people and the Constitution
against the unjust and insidious incroachments of
the ruling powers If Mr Senator Reed should be
be beaten and which is very probable and I pray
God may be made absolutely certain even the small
fry in the pay and service of his majesty will
fly the pitts to use a sportsmans phrase To
speak to you of Alabama would be swelling this
narative to no purpose because you know she is
bound in our destiny And Mr Senator McKinley
I can only tell you equals our best hopes of him
If things shall work well in the Mississippi Senatorial
Election the wings of Patronage are clipt and the
restraining power will be placed in our hands

I have given you what I believe
to be true data from these you must draw
your own deductions The causes that will can mar
the peoples prospects are but few Your decease
or declining of your now most excellent health
or the defeat of your warm friends in Tennessee
might produce it Grundy ought to be elected He
can be more efficient than any other and he is

not now to be feared he has too much to loose by doing wrong and nothing to gain by so doing- And what is worse the Powers that be would pre-fer Bell- Another circumstance you will observe that all the Mal contents will Rally round Bell I mean those openly opposed to you Which is a suspicious circumstance to say the least of it- Mr Bell is a Gentleman I esteem but Sir you know he is unfit for the emergency I expect to have some trouble to get back here I have more slaves to power in my district than there are in any other in the State- But I will try and weather the Storm It would be too gratifying to the House of Quincy to have me beaten We have another New Tariff before us the Object of which is to prohibit the importation of coarse wollens I am against it as are all my collegues- P.P. Barbour begs me to tender you his kind regards Genl Coffee is on the eve of starting I therefore write in a gallop that I may send it by him fearing that if I sent by any other course it might not so certainly come to hand You must excuse this devilish scrawl Make my respects acceptable to Mrs Jackson

12766

and for yourself receive the assurance of my unwavering attachment both personally and politically

D. Mitchell

Genl A Jackson

January 29th 1827. received on
loan from Ira Walton the
sum of one hundred dollars
in united States notes which
I promise to repay him on
demand with interest from
this date

Andrew Jackson

12767

Recd Nashville 20d Sept
1827 — of J Nichol
the within in full
Jno Walton —

Washington January 29th 1827

Dear Sir

Your favor dated 26th instant reached this place and was delivered to me on yesterday. For the good opinion you have been pleased to form of me I tender you my sincere thanks, and am willing to flatter myself, that on the score of candor and integrity you have only given me the character, to which I am, of all things, most anxious, to entitle myself: Tho' on the score of judgment and prudence I am fearful I shall always fall short of that character which your goodness is pleased to ascribe to me

Nothing could grieve me more than a belief that thro' inadvertence or from any other cause I had inflicted pain where it was not intended or detracted from the merits of a faithful public servant.

You say your object is to do justice to yourself in an instance in which it appears you have been injured, and by a full and friendly communication with me, who you fear, have been under some misapprehension on the subject of your conduct while in the department during the late war. You proceed to specify the supposed injury in the following words.

"The instance to which I allude is the charge of neglect in not

12768

" making while in the Department of War the necessary provisions for the defence
" of New Orleans when menaced with invasion in the late war by forwarding
" to the scene of action, the troops arms and other munitions of war which the
" emergency called for. The charge to which I allude will be seen in
" the Telegraph of this City of the 5th December last taken from a
" Tennessee ~~News~~paper ~~printed in Nashville~~ and the remarks made
" by you on the 8th of this month at a dinner given in honor of
" General Jackson for his very gallant and meritorious conduct in
" defence of that City. That he supplied the munitions of war which
" his government had not placed within his reach. &c

In answer to this charge I have to remark that either to have seen or read the Telegraph of the 5th of December last I do not remember: nor have I seen or read, that I know of, any paragraph in any Tennessee Newspaper, tending to make any charge against you upon the point alluded to. On the 15th November last I left my residence for Philadelphia from which place I did not return to Washington until the Saturday evening preceding the Session of Congress; and until the Tuesday following (5th Decr.) did not select my winter residence. Some short time after having fixed upon my residence my Newspapers were for the first time during the winter sent to me; of course I did not; as I believe, was in the paragraph published in the Telegraph, or the paper from which it was taken. I did not write the paragraph alluded to, I am sure; and as I verily believe never read it; hence being ignorant of its contents can of course say nothing in relation to it; and must therefore solicit as an act of justice to me, that you will form an opinion of any meaning from what I have said or written, unconnected with any thing that may have been said or written by others.

What then did I say? "He" (General Jackson) "himself supplied the munitions of war which his government "had not placed within his reach." By these expressions I intended to allude to facts which I believed almost as notorious as the battle of New Orleans itself — which I had heard with the news of the victory, which had been incorporated with the history of the war, and which I never yet have heard either contradicted or doubted. My intention was to speak well of General Jackson, ill of neither of the then President nor of any one of the members of his Cabinet. I barely adverted to the fact as creditable to him without intending to inquire whether any officer of Government of any grade was chargeable with neglect in not placing the munitions of war within his reach.

The General's merit would have been precisely the same in the one case as in the other. The two facts embraced in the sentence are, that sufficient munitions of war were not placed within his reach by his government, and that he, by his own management, had in some degree supplied the deficiency. These two facts I most conscientiously then believed to be true and I still believe them to be so; and can by no means admit that it is thence to be inferred, that I either communicated, or intended to communicate the idea, that you had been negligent in giving the orders necessary for a proper supply in due season. This statement I think ought to be, and therefore I hope will be sufficient to remove any unpleasant sensation which you may have experienced in relation to me. Indeed, I exceedingly regret that you should for a moment have been disposed to connect what was said by me with a Newspaper paragraph and thereby extend my meaning to a point upon which I had not any intention at that time to give an opinion.

Since however the subject of arms has been mentioned I have no hesitation in saying that it has ever been my opinion, that there was somewhere a want of attention, or if you please, neglect, in not hastening the arms from Pittsburg in due time.

I have ever understood they did not reach New Orleans until after the battle of the 8th. That they might have been forwarded in a steam boat in due season, but that they were sent in a flat bottomed boat, and that the contract did not bind the owner to a delivery at any particular time; but permitted him to stop where he pleased to vend his cargo upon his passage.

I do not remember that I ever conversed with General Jackson upon this subject: but from others have understood and believed the facts to be, in substance, as I have stated them. Believing the facts to be so I could do nothing but conclude that the arrangement for the transportation was to say the least of it a *very* improvident one, and if I had had occasion to speak of it, should certainly have spoken as I thought upon the subject; and yet it would not have resulted as a consequence, that the head of the War Department was guilty of neglect, or that it was any part of my intention to impute to him neglect. Your orders might have been very correct: but if they were not complied with the inconvenience would have been just as great as tho' they had never been given.

For the references to the several letters written by you accept my thanks. Should I ever have occasion to examine minutely, into the correspondence between the War Department and any of those officers, your letter may be of-great use: At present however, not having before me, any of the letters of any of those officers to whom yours were addressed I have no means of forming any opi-nion, whether they were received, and if received at what time.

I cannot conclude this letter without stating that General Jackson is among my oldest acquaintances. For a large portion of my life my association with him was of the most intimate kind and my opinion has long been that few such men have lived in his day. It has always given me pleasure to speak of him as I thought of him, but in doing so, it has ever been my object and wish to forbear any thing of injustice to others. Indeed, were I capable of acting otherwise, I am persuaded, he would be amongst the first to disapprove my course.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your Obt Servt
Hu. L. White

James Monroe Esq
late President of the United States.

Hugh L. White
1827
to
The late President Monroe

(Copy)
Arms at New Orleans -
Opinion of Gen. Jackson

Hermitage Janry 31st 1827

My son

I have recd your letter of yesterday by George, and have noted its contents, but the attendance on Mr Goodacre's lectures on Astronomy will be beneficial, having obtained as you must, some idea of the theory, the explanation by Mr Goodacre with his instruments must make the subject familiar to your understanding. ~~believing~~ thus, I enclose you four Dollars, that you may purchase a Tickett of admission to his lectures, believing that you will receive much benefit by attending them. Should Doctor Lindsly think, that it would be beneficial for Hutchings also to attend them, by applying to Mr Josiah Nichol and shewing him this letter he will advance him four dollars to purchase his tickett of admittance.

I should have been down to day, but I have been much affected with the headache which prevents me. I am happy to be informed that you are progressing well in your studies. My greatest anxiety is, that you should become a thorough scholar, & so conduct yourself as to become respectable in society. This I will be to me, a sufficient reward for the expence of your education.

It would be gratifying to me to receive a letter from you often, that I might be the more able to judge of your improvement, in writing & diction.

I will send for you whenever you wish to come up, on obtaining leave of absence from College.

I am with great affection
your loving father
Andrew Jackson

Master Andrew Jackson Jr

P.S. if the waters should subside before friday I will send a boy for you. A. J.

2

Jan - 31 - 1827

Master Andrew Jackson Jr
University at
Nashville
Tennessee

while at College
in Nashville

[1827?] Sunday — Jan 29 (?)

D Sir

Judge White called to see you once you had gone for a the President. He has recd a long letter from Monroe intended I suppose for the press charging the Judge with having imputed to him neglect, & claiming for himself great merit on acct of the Orleans affair. The word he complains of are these, "that he (Jackson) "supplied the implements of war, which his govt had "not placed within his reach". This he says is imputing to him neglect. It is a long argumentative letter of 9 closely written pages. He says "Octo 27 "I acknowledged his letter of the 9. Sept communicating his "correspondence with the Govr of Pensacola – Informed him "of the desire of the President that he should take no "step which should involve this govt in a contest with "Spain. That a minister had been appointed to Spain & "that it was deemed more advisable that a representation "of the insolent & unjustifiable conduct of the Govr of "Pensacola should be made to his govt than that the general "should resent it by an attack on Pensacola". Do you know any thing of the truth of this? – again he says

letter of Decr. 7 to Genl Jackson "refers to that of Octo
"21 - with the expression of a hope, that he had recd
"it in due time to prevent an attack on Pensacola,
"Ordered to withdraw the troops if he had made the
"attack, & urged to repair to N. Orleans. Dec
"10 same request repeated, & new reasons
assigned".

Now Dec. 10 came to hand after the battle was over, & the danger gone by. Do you know tho any thing of the recept of that of the 7th of which Mr Thomas speaks. In my letter to Govr Roberts I aver that the letter of the 10 was the only order or direction that ever came to Jackson directing him to proceed to Orleans, that his movement to that point like all his others were the result of his own thought & judgment.

Upon these subjects if remembered write me; & if you have time say how far Jackson forces as judge White alleges dependent on himself for implements of war or owes it to those who were at Washington City.

How many unarmed men had you — were not many arms obtained by seizure & impressment at Orleans; & was not Capt. — owner of the arms acquitted of blame before a Court for delay because he was authorised to trade upon the river. In a word was not there as many unarmed as armed men

Yours truly

Eaton

Judge White will defer answering Mr. Monroe until he shall get yr answer — How many arms did you obtain from the enemy on the 8th

Free
J H Eaton

GEO TOWN D.C.
JAN
29

Free

Genl. John Coffee
mansion house Hotel
Baltimore

Care of
Mr Barnum

[1827?]

Washington
Jany 1827

Dear General

By the mail of last Wednesday I had the pleasure to receive your favor of the 8th inst stating that you had written to me by mail on the 6th which communication I am truly sorry to say has not been heard of by me except from yourself. In my letter to you I think that I mentioned to you there would be safety at least in having your letter mailed at Jefferson! I have despaired of ever receiving the letter refer'd to in yours of the 8th

I would not advise you imme-diately of its failure knowing as I did

12774

that letters sometimes passed each other
on the road - but when it did not
arrive by the next mail I have
determined to let you know of it
by Genl Coffee who will leave here
to day!

I will go forthwith to the Post M=
Genl and start an inquiry into the
the matter and if possible *ferret* out
the wretch who has been guilty of
this *espionage* I doubt not but Erwin
is the fellow. Major Graham has in
his possession, evidence of *misconduct*
on part of Erwin in the Post office, and if he would
forward it to me properly attested, my
opinion is that Mr McLean would
put every thing on his part at hazard
by removing Erwin forthwith from
the office. I hope you will see

Major Graham on the subject, and forward to me the evidence, that I may at least submit it to the Department.

To receive your reply to this letter I will wait some two or three days after the rise of Congress should it be necessary! And I pray you to mail your letter at Jefferson, enclosed to the Post Master Genl, or if to me that you will have the superscription in some hand writing, not your own! It is too well known!

Under the frank of Col. McKee I wrote to you, and sent the copy of a letter refer'd to in a former communication to you — whether or not, you will get it Heaven only can tell!

There is nothing said here of your "confidential correspondence seeing the light" — but I have not in my life seen a cause rising so fast as that of the people, nor one sinking faster, than the cause of a wicked and corrupt coalition. Every movement tends to its more complete overthrow — Genl Coffee can give you particulars, which are too numerous to place on paper!

The elections in Delaware, Missouri, and the certainty, that Van Buren, and the probability that Ellis of Mississippi, will be elected, has struck consternation into the "Wigwam" — and desperation is their only hope!!

Mr Randolph bears himself in the most manly, and noble mood, and is far above his former self. His enemies tremble, while his friends are delighted with him. Moore who attacked him in the legislature of Virginia has got into difficulties and will be compelled to challenge Dr Crump, and no doubt will get worsted. Moore is a distant connexion of mine, as also of Col. Benton's by his wife — neither of whom will take any part with him, but leave him, with Mr Clay, and his friends to take care of.

I have spoken to Mr Randolph on the subject of the Archy filly, that you wished to purchase of him — he says that he has none of three years old nor, under four, as I understood him to say — perhaps he has yearlings — for his four year old Filly. he asks $1000 I will expect you to write me on this subject — It has not been in my power to hear of a good Groom, which can be had — should I hear of any I will forthwith apply to him, for Capt Donelson.

Mr Randolph requested me whenever I wrote to you to present his kindest and best wishes to you – at the same time, he was very kind in his inquiries for your health.

It has never yet been in my power to find your letter on file in the war Dept of the 13th of Feby 1815. The list which I sent to you by Mr Washington thro' Dr Shelby. contained a list of letters sent by you – ~~since~~ to the war dept and those recd. but they are not on file – I have now ordered a list to be made out of those on file, intended for you, with a list of all letters sent to you.

I regret that I did not send my last communication to you thro' Col McGrigor, instead of sending it under the frank of Col. McKee: No letter to or from you is safe in the Nashville Post office!

I trust that you will write to me at length, in reply,— Having it mailed at Jefferson, being first inclosed to the Post Master Genl.— ~~with~~ retaining a note of the date, and by whom placed in the office— It is possible that yours mailed at Nashville on the 6th may yet come to hand— if it should I will advise you of it instantly.

Inclosed you will receive all the intelligence, which I can obtain on the subject of George Wilsons claim— It will be sufficient to enable him to give a specific shape to his application.

You will please do me the honor
to make my acknowledgements to
Mrs Jackson for her good wishes
& present to her my most respectful
and sincere salutations - To Capt
Donelson & Lady - also to your
Sons present &c. With perfect Respect
& Regard
I am your
friend
Sam Houston

Maj. Genl Jackson.

Feb 1st
1827

Meredith Wilkeson Dr
To blacksmith work done $11-25
Sept 29th 1826 — —

Credit by weaving yds 46 yards of
cloath at 1/6 per yard -3 58.72

$3 . 58.72

Recd. the above
being ballance in cash
Feby 1st 1827
Meridith . Wilkeson

12778

Mr. W. Mason
Receipt in full
Feby 1st 1827

Beallsville Washington County
Pennsylvania 1st Feb. 1827

My dear General,

Indulge me while I narrate to you some of the passing events of time; Altho; my narrative may not be verry interesting, still I flatter myself it will convey nothing unpleasing to you. About the first of May after you passed through this Country, dame fortune, once more smiled propitious on me, and I received the hand of a fair one of this County: And this day twelve months ago, our felicity was much heightened by her presenting me with a lovely son: whom I have honored with the name of Andrew Jackson. — The principals which governed me in this act, were, first — The more fully to express my regard and feelings of gratitude, towards you — Secondly, and that I hope the name may yet have a happy effect towards stimulating him, to trace your footsteps, copy your Virtues and seek to emmulate your deeds of Valor & Patriotism, all of which if him and I are spared, I will endeavour to inculcate as early as his Juvenile mind becomes susceptables of retaining it, so far as my feble efforts may be capable of doing so. —

I cannot communicate to you the unchangeable Spirit which prevails throughout Pennsylvania respecting the next Presidential Election, better than by sending you the piece of a News paper enclosed herewith, which breathes the feelings and sentiments of nine tenths of the sovereigns of our commonwealth.

Your warm friend Major Krepps of Brownsville is a Member of our State Legislature this session. —

I presume you have heard of the Melancholy accident which happened one of your warmest friends in this quarter. Captain,

12779

Thomas L. Rodgers, (late of Brownsville), he commanded a Com of Volunteers, Styled the Jackson Artillerists, and on their mar to Pittsburgh to attend a Military parade, by the discharge of field piece, his head was nearly blown off, he died instantanely.—

Esqr. Beall of this place requests me this day to present his warmest respects to you, and say that he keeps an account of your age, and that every year adds one to the No. and if you live two years More, you will be precisely Sixty three — This has some reference to a conversation which took place between him & you, the Morning you passed through this place, perhaps he enquired your age and recollects your answer.—

I have been in the Mercantile business for eighteen mont past, but recently My partner & myself have dissolved our partnership, and I am doing nothing a present only atten the post Office of this place.—

Mrs. Davis Joins me in a tender of our Esteem & regar for Mrs. Jackson & yourself, and after wishing you all desirable health & prosperity.

I subscribe myself affectionately
your Sincere friend
M.O.M. Davis

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson
Hermitage Tennessee

12780

Feby
1st

Jno M. Davis
P.M

Free

Major Genl Andrew Jackson
Harmitage near
Nashville
Tennessee

Major J. M. Davis
answered
A. J.

Washington
Feby 2nd 1827.

Dear Sir,

General Coffee will I hope see you on his return home and be able to inform you what was passing here when he left us.

On the day he set off I was favored with a communication from the late P. U. S. in which he complains that I had done him injustice in some remarks which I made on the 8th January. His communication is very lengthy - I have sent him an answer - So soon as I can copy I will send them to you.

His letter is respectful and apparently friendly - Mine is respectful and frank: but as I said nothing but what I believed to be true I could of course take nothing back - In my own mind I immediately connected this with the Fredericksburg story, and imagined it might be the commencement of an attack upon that point.

I am at all times inclined to be watchful if not suspicious and at present it is necessary to be more so.. I have no doubt attempts have been, and will be made, to get you to *write*, or *say* something, from which at the same time you will please *one section* of *country*, you will *injure yourself* with another.

You shall hear from me again before long.

With sincere esteem,

Your mo. Obt. Servt.

Hu. L. White

Genl. Jackson.

Free H. L. White

Major General

Andrew Jackson

Nashville Tennessee.

Judge White letter
of Feby 2d 1827 —
informing me that
Mr Southard has wrote
him complaining
of injustice to him
by his address of the 8
of January last

Post Office Department

3 Feby 1829

Sir,

The enclosed envelope was handed me yesterday by Gov. Houston, with the seals unbroken, as he received it from the Post Office. As the packet was delayed in its transmission several days longer than the ordinary course of the mail, and as the hand writing on the envelope does not appear to be yours, some suspicion is entertained that the packet may have been purposely delayed, its contents examined, and a new envelope substituted. I will therefore thank you to inform me whether the endorsement made on the enclosed paper was made by you or your order, and if not, I wish the affidavit of the person who conveyed it to the Post Office, to accompany your answer.

12783

the object of this enquiry you will at once see is of a public nature, and seems to be necessary to the preservation of the integrity of the department.

I have the honor to
be with great respect your
obedient servant

Genl. Andrew Jackson

John McLean

Please to return the envelope

The Honble Jno McLeans
letter 8th of February 1827
with my answer 7th of
March 1827 —
on the subject of a
suspected forgery of
& an interference of
my letter of the 5th of
January 1827. to Genl
Houston —

Baltimore 3 Feby 1827

My Dear Sir

My friend Genl Cadwalader tells me he is on his way to Nashville where he will see you, and I cannot allow such an opportunity to paſs without aſsuring you of the steady attachment of your friends in this quarter, among whom I have the pleasure to know that you rank my father and myself —

When Cadwalader explained to me that he was going to Nashville, I regretted I was not going with him, and if I had been a bachelor, or if I had been as long married as Cadwalader, I should have put half a dozen shirts into a bundle and paid you a visit — but that cannot be at present — and I reserve for some other day the pleasure of shaking you by the hand — in Washington —

Knowing how straight forward you are in every thing and what an example you set us of plain dealing, I beg leave to say at once that my object in writing to you is to give you, [from a source on which you can rely] fresh aſsurances of the continued support of this District —

The Elections last fall for Congreſs and Aſsembly which were controlled by a variety of complicated local interests terminated very differently from what I and others of your friends wished and we are aware that persons at a distance may be impreſsed with the idea that those Elections indicate a change of publick sentiment in Baltimore —

— I aſsure you however that nothing can be more erroneous

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than such an impression and that I have no doubt of the perfect safety of the cause, *here* —

Winchester will be run again as the Baltimore Elector in 1828 — and he and I agreed yesterday that we would call a meeting before the 1st of March in conformity with the recommendation of the committee in Philadelphia and at least to let people know in other States that we are *alive* and *moving*, in the metropolis of Maryland —

The *Rush bottomed* administration, are moving onward to destruction with a velocity uniformly accelerated (as the *schoolmen* say) — My father who was on a visit last summer to a daughter married in Boston thinks *he* has discovered a deep plan in the Yankees, to spend an undue proportion of the publick money in fortifications and publick works *in the Eastern States*, *with a view to a Separation of the Union* — He may be wrong in his suspicions, but he does certainly entertain them with unaffected seriousness —

Hoping that you will consider this a blunt expression of the interest I take in your concerns (which are of general concern) and that I have no wish to tax you with a reply to my letter, I will merely add that you have the support of *nearly all* those men, who by education or good fortune are inspired with sentiments of manly independence.

I remain with the highest respect

Yours

G H Stewart

General
Andrew Jack[illegible]n
Nashville.

(Genl Cadwalader.)

Colo Stuarts letter
of Baltimore
by Genl Cadwalader
1827

political & friendly

Feby 24 1827

(Confidential)

Ac. 921.

Dear Sir,

I ~~enclose~~ send ~~to you~~ an "extract" from a letter which I have recd from Genl Jackson — & wish to make some enquiry ~~on the subject~~ to aid my ~~own~~ memory — ~~at the same time~~. You will perceive the propriety of ~~making~~ treating ~~[illegible]~~ my letter ~~to you~~ as ~~as~~ confidential —

"Being informed ~~de~~ ~~ude~~ to "I did exist" —

~~[illegible]~~ According to my recollection — Dr W. was not at that dinner, ~~tho' on this point I am not sure~~ still he may have been there, or ~~he~~ may have come in after dinner. ~~My recollection of the conversation is in substance~~ ~~thus far~~ I have no recollection of the words used in the convers— but of the substance I think I have. Some one stated that the battle of N. Orleans was itself proof that Genl J. was fit for any station ~~he wanted~~ ~~no other~~. To which ~~some~~ another ans: that the fighting of no one battle could be proof of fitness for high civil stations. ~~In which~~ The reply was ~~[illegible]~~ that it was not the fighting of the battle alone but ~~the~~ providing the means & making the preparations for it — that ~~the~~ they the War Dept had left him, to depend solely on his own powers & made no effort to assist him with men or money — & that the energy ~~which~~ which he had surmounted his difficulties was proof of ~~great~~ the highest talents — I had not before ~~[illegible]~~ in the conversat— ~~[illegible]~~ considering the remark ~~as~~ extremely unjust & injurious to Mr M. who had just left the table

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I ~~remarked~~ stated that ~~it was not true that~~ I did not believe Genl. J. had been ~~not~~ left in the way repr.— ~~that~~ all that could be done after Mr. M. came into the Dept. had been done & that ~~had been~~ his devotion & exertion ~~that he~~ had ~~very~~ nearly destroyed his ~~mind~~ life— that he ~~had~~ provided all the means ~~that he could~~ in his power, & such means as without them the ~~Genl.~~ battle could not have fought ~~the bat-tle~~ as it was— that ~~although~~ it was extremely unjust to take from Mr. M. his share of ~~the glory~~ credit on that occasion to swell Genl. J. glory ~~that victory~~— that he had early foreseen the probability that N. O. would be assailed & had written urgent letters to the Genl. Jn. to proceed there without delay— that ~~Mr. M.~~ the ~~whole~~ govt. ~~had~~ felt great anxiety lest he should not there to defend the City— They feared that he would delay too ~~so~~ long at Pensa. & elsewhere ~~as to~~ [illegible]; ~~fatal~~ ~~&~~ that it was known his health was bad that he had complained of it ~~such as might~~ & it might induce him to return— ~~that~~ to prevent ~~[illegible]~~ after these results urgent & peremptory orders had been given to proceed as rapidly as possible to N. Orls.— that I believed these orders, with ~~&~~ the foresight & informn. of Mr. M.— with the means which he provided had enabled Genl. J to fight the battle & to fight it successfully— But I did not deny to Genl. J. the merit of fighting that battle well. ~~[illegible]~~ I think I used the ~~strong~~ an expression like this ~~[illegible]~~ It was an extr. battle & fought in an extr. way ~~that~~ ~~it was~~ probably there was not another man in the nation who would have saved N. O —

My principle object was to vindicate Mr. M —

I did not attempt to depreciate Genl. J —

I wish you to inform me, with as little delay as is practicable to know 1. Whether Dr. W. was at the table

2. Whether he has made a statement of the conversation in writing or otherwise, & what it ~~is~~ was

3. If not at Dinner, how he got his information: ~~3. If he has not, then what he recollects of the transaction~~ ~~conversation~~. and 4. Whether my statement ~~[illegible]~~ is according to your recollection —

It is ~~very~~ exceedingly abhorrent to my feelings of propriety that such ~~a~~ ~~conversn.~~ at such a time & place should have been repeated to others & communicated ~~to~~ to Genl. J. but having been comd. I wish, if I choose to ~~any~~ ~~[illegible]~~ write to him, to be sure of my memory —

Will you speak with Spotswood about this matter — but do not use my letter ~~any~~ further than to shew it to him ~~that~~ — ~~[illegible] will oblige~~ —

Your friend &c &c

4 Feby. 1827

Dr. Beverly Wellford —

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Louisville Feby 4th. 1827.

Dear Genl

I have given you the annexed list, for the purpose of enabling you, if you should think proper, to write to certain men in this State, and at the same time, to give you the best data now at command, from which to estimate your present strength in Kentucky.

To defeat, or check the purposes of the Aristocracy, it became indispensibly necessary for the Republicans, to have recourse to extraordinary means and exertions - I therefore originated, and with the cooperation of about half a dozen, intelligent and zealous friends, carryed into full and successful operation last year, a plan, or System of Committees, from a Principle or Central Committee at Louisville, down to Sub-Committees into every ward of the Town, and Captains Company in the Country - In the execution of which, our Sub-Committees not only kept the Secret so well, that our adversaries remained entirely ignorent and secure, until overwhelmed in disgracefu[illegible] but likewise went so far in detail, in the [illegible]lar reports, as to give the names of each voter, how each would vote, both on the local and National questions. - By which I find, that in Jefferson and Oldham Counties (which vote togeather) seven eighths of the New Court, and three eighths of the Old Court voters, will at this time support you for the next U. S. Presidency.

The organization of this Committee Plan, so as to embrace the whole State, has already been commenced by your friends, and it is expected to be in full and successful operation, before the

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next August elections, with a view not only to your elevation, but likewise to the resuscitation and success, of our local Republican cause or question. With the highest respect & esteem

I am your sincere friend

A. Campbell

Genl. Andrew Jackson

37½

General Andrew Jackson
near Nashville
West Tennessee

UISE FEB 4 KY

A. Campbell
Shewing the
strength of
the different
parties in
Ky
1827

Senate 1827

	Counties	Jackson	Adams		Counties	J.	A.
~~Lieut Govr McAfee~~	~~M~~	~~1~~	—	George Lockyer —	Christian	—	10
Chilton Allen —	Clarke	—	1	Francis Lockett —	Henderson	—	11
Charles M. Allen —	Henry	1	—	H. B. Mayo —	Floyd	11	—
Genl. James Allen —	Green	2	—	John M. McConnel —	Greenup	—	12
Peter Barrett —	Henderson	3	—	Andrew Muldrow —	Woodford	—	13
Martin Beaty —	Pulaski	—	2	Wm B. O'Bannon —	Fleming	12	—
Thos. D. Carneal —	Campbell	4	—	John Pope —	Washington	13	—
Johnson J. Cockerill —	Allen	5	—	Benjamin Selby —	Adair	14	—
James Crutcher —	Hardin	—	3	Thos. S. Slaughter —	Logan	15	—
Wm Cunningham —	Grayson	—	4	Rodes Smith —	Scott	16	—
Jessee Daniel —	Montgomery	6	—	Robt. Stephens —	Breckenridge	—	14
Samuel Daveiss —	Mercer	7	—	James Ward —	Mason	—	15
Jeptha Dudley —	Franklin	8	—	Saml. W. White	Shelby	—	16
John Faulkner —	Garrard	—	5.	Martin H. Wickliff —	Nelson	17	—
David Gibson —	Gallatin	—	6.	Robt. Wickliff	Fayette	—	17
John Green —	Lincoln	—	7	Archabald Woods —	Madison	—	18
Daniel Garrard —	Clay	—	8	William Wood —	Cumberland	18	—
Dickson Given —	Livingston	9	—	Joel Yancey —	Barren	19	—
John L. Hickman —	Bourbon	—	9	Lieut. Govr. McAfee	Mercer	20	—
Andrew S. Hughes —	Nicholas	—	—	Govr. J. Desha —	Frankfort	21	—
John Hughes L	Jefferson	10	—	Chief Justice G. M. Bibb —		22	—

House of Representatives

George Robertson —	Garrard	—	1	Wm Conner	Greenup	7	—
John J. Allen —	Mercer	1	—	Chas. M. Cunningham	Pulaski	—	9
John W. Bainbridge	Washington	—	2	Harrison Daniel	Jessamine	8	—
Elias Barbee	Green	2	—	Henry Daniel	Montgomery	9	—
Wm B. Blackburn	Woodford	—	3	Wm M. Daveiss —	Ohio	—	10
Wm B. Booker	Washington	3	—	Chas. G. Dorsey —	Jefferson	10	—
Daniel Breck	Madison	—	4	Alexr. Dunlap —	Woodford	—	11
Robt. J. Breckenridge	Fayette	—	5	Silas Evans —	Clarke	—	12
Thos. L. Butler —	Gallatin	4	—	James Farmer	Clarke	—	13
John P. Campbell	Christian	5	—	Matthews Flournoy —	Fayette	—	14
Wm Carson —	Rockcastle	—	6	James Ford	Shelby	—	15
Jessee Cobb —	Estill	—	7	Richd. Forrest	Washington	11	—
John Colglazier	Brecken	—	8	Saml. Fulton —	Nicholas	12	—
Harrison Conner —	Bath	6	—	John P. Gains —	Boone	—	16

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	Counties	J	A
John Gorin	Barren	13	—
John Griffin	Pulaski	14	—
Saml. Hanson	Clarke	—	17
Robt. Harnes	Maddison	—	18
Wm. Harnes	Simpson	15	—
Burr Harrison	Nelson	—	19
Chas. L. Harrison	Jefferson	16	—
Iredell Hart	Grayson	—	20
Joseph Haskin	Mercer	17	—
John L. Helm	Hardin	—	21
Joseph Hughes	Levingston	18	—
Wm. Hutchinson	Bourbon	—	22
Thos. James	Hickman	19	—
Thos. Joyce	Jefferson	20	—
Alexander Lackey	Floyd	21	—
Wm. Love	Hardin	—	23
John Marksberry	Grant	22	—
Robt. D. Maupin	Barren	23	—
John S. McFarland	Daviess	—	24
James McMillan	Monroe	24	—
George Morris	Henderson	—	25
Stephen Mullens	Pendleton	25	—
Thos. W. Nelson	Mason	—	26
Richd. B. New	Todd	—	27
Elijah F. Nuttal	Henry	26	—
Thos. C. Owings	Bourbon	—	28
Joseph Patterson	Adair	27	—
Lindsey Powel	Casey	28	—
John Ray	Hopkins	29	—
Alexr. Reid	Shelby	—	29
Henly Roberts	Nicholas	30	—
Dudley Roundtree	Hart	31	—
James W. Rucker	Caldwell	32	—
Richard Rudd	Nelson	—	30
Moses Salley	Wayne	—	31
Robert Samuel	Henry	—	32
Lewis Sanders	Franklin	33	—
Joseph Secrest	Fleming	34	—
Chauncey B. Shepperd	Lewis	35	—
James R. Skiles	Warren	—	33
Wm. Spalding	Union	36	—
Danl. Stephens	Breckenridge	—	34
~~Leonard Stephens~~	Campbell	37	—
George Street	Trigg	—	35
Helsle Summers	Fleming	38	—
George Swope	Cumberland	—	36
James Tarlton	Scott	39	—
Zachariah Taylor	Adair	—	37
Walter Thomas	Allen	40	—
Henry Timberlake	Bourbon	—	38
John Trimble	Harrison	41	—
James Trice	Fayette	—	3
Squire Turner	Maddison	—	4
Joseph R. Underwood	Warren	—	4
James W. Waddell	Mason	—	42
William Wade	Mercer	42	—
Cyrus Walker	Adair	—	43
James V. Walker	Logan	43	—
James Ward	Butler	44	—
Robert J. Ward	Scott	45	—
Baker E. Watkins	Whitley	—	44
Edward Wells	Morgan	46	—
Micajah Wells	Muhlenburgh	—	45
Alexander White	Clay	—	46
David White	Franklin	47	—
Samuel White	Green	48	—
Adam Wilson	Lincoln	—	47
Thos. P. Wilson	Shelby	—	48
Thos. L. Wilson	Bullit	49	—
Cyrus Wingate	Owen	50	—
John Yantis	Garrard	—	49
Aquilla Young	Montgomery	51	—

Hermitage February 7th 1827

My Dear Sir

I have just recd your letter of the
the 17th ulto. and hasten to answer it. I had
before this, receipt of your ~~letter~~, seen & read
your address to the assembly who were cele-
=brating the 8th of January last in the
city- feeling the obligation I was under for
your kindness in representing me at
that festive board, I had requested my friend
Major Eaton to present you with my
grateful thanks for your kindness
on that occasion- I can assure you, I was
not prepared to hear that any thing you
had said, ~~on that occasion~~, would have given
offence to Mr Monroe, for however much
he might have thought that my services
had been overrated by you, still he had
often seen himself eulogised for aid
afforded in the defence of the lower country
which had never been given, without
any ~~aid~~ given by me, & without giving me
any heart burnings- Mr Monroe has
often heard through the public presses
as much praise ascribed to me for
the defence of the lower country as
has been spoken by you, & why was
he silent then, & offended now, he ought
to be silent, for he does know that orders were
withheld from me, alltogether important
for the defence of the Lower Country, &
that I was entirely destitute of funds, but
what I procured on my own responsibility
~~untill~~ late in Octr 1814 that enabled me to
march on Pensacola & dislodge the British &
Indians, & he does know, that the proper means
of defence was neglected to have been furnish
-d me, ~~and~~ I was only prevented from
making a full expose of the destitute
-State-

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of the means of defence in which that section
of country was left by the government, &
that it was only preserved by the kindness
of an overruling providence, and the
vigilance & great exertions made by
those engaged in its defence – But upon
cool reflection & the advice of a sage, I for-
-bore, [illegible] recollecting that it might detract
from the national character, that it
was my pride & boast to exalt – I cannot
therefore believe, that Mr Monroe will
appear before the public, unless indeed,
he has been under the rose, ~~been~~ aiding the
coalition to destroy my fame, and in-
-ducing the Sec of the navy at public
dinners, to pronounce that he Mr Monroe
is entitled to all the credit of the defence
of orleans, whilst I was arrested in my
desertion from the army by Mr Monroes
energetic order – should I find Mr Monroe
engaged in such a base course, which
I hope I never shall, I will unrobe his
hypocrisy & this person, of much of
his borrowed plumage – altho I have
had many warnings of his duplicity –
still I cannot believe that he has lent
himself to the aid of the coalition; if
he has, I will not only furnish you
with the ~~orleans~~ for your defence, but will lay all
facts before the nation, who will then
judge the administration by its acts, and determine
how far the military thereby its orders, & means
furnished for defence of the lower country, by the government, merit
applause or censure – for it is certainly
true that the lower country, was left
without the proper means of defence
altho timely notice was had by our Gover-
-ment to have furnished them, if proper
vigilance had been used – Whether blame

was to be ascribed to the Department of war, or to its subordinates, is for them to settle among themselves, I will detail a few facts, and you can Judge how far you have done Justice to the then administration, and how far Mr Monroe has Just ground of complaint — and I refer you to Mr Edward Livingston who was an active agent with me in the defence of Neworleans, who will testify to the total want of means furnished by the government. Now to the facts. In the month of June 1814 I transmitted to the Sec of war documents sent to me by express informing that the British force was at Pensacola, in full command of the town and was organizing & supplying the hostile Indians & furnishing them with supplies, & exciting them to war on our frontier borders & requesting the Sec of war to furnish me with the necessary orders, on the fact found on these to be true, to march & expell them. It appears, that the then Sec at war Genl Armstrong issued a discretionary order on the 18th of July 1814. authorising me, if the British was in Pensacola, to enter & expell them, as we had a right to do on the broad principles of self defence. This order never reached me until after the peace was declared, as I have been informed by a friend, to whom Genl Parker then [illegible] stated that he had put this letter himself in the post office and on the next day had seen it on the table of Mr Monroe then Sec of State. See Major Eaton on this subject. After sending the Sec of war the foregoing documents, having [illegible] in any way to receive the [illegible] the hostile creeks [illegible] to the orders of the government — [illegible]

P – 4 –

faithfully by Capt John Gordon to Pensacola
who returned & reported to me at Ft Jackson
on the 10th of August, on that day I wrote the sec
of war, that from the report of my confidential
agent sent to Pensacola, that it was true that
the British was in compleat possession of Pen:
:sacola, their flag flying on the Spanish forts,
& the Indians armed & uniformed by them, and
all in readiness to make an attack upon us.
This was acknowledged to have been recd by Mr
Monroe, then sec of war, of date 7th of Septr –
In order to expell the enemy, who was concen
-trating all their force there to invade us, a
quarter masters stores, or funds to procure
them, to enable me to operate and destroy
them before their reinforcements daily
expected joined them – On the 27th of August
I recd, confidentially, information on which
I relied, of the sailing from Plymouth, and
the concentration of a very formidable
force by Great Britain to invade Mobile
& New Orleans. this required every exertion in
my power & the government to meet the
approaching enemy, & if possible that the
enemy at Pensacola destroy or expell
them before reinforcements arrived –
I immediately dispatched my express to the
sec of war the information received and
requisitions on the Governors of Tennessee
Mississippi, Louisiana, for all the troops
I was then authorised to call for by the
secretary, from Tennessee 2500 infantry
Mississippi 500 & Louisiana 1000 – and wrote
to Govr Shelby & appealed to his patriotism
for aid. The approaching emergency and
my own responsibility made me appeal
to every and volunteers in Tennessee to rally
in the defence of the Eagles of their Country –
– that was –

[illegible] no. 115 [illegible] [illegible] well & to the

Directors of the [illegible] of $22,240 [illegible] [illegible]
me on my own responsibility fifty thou=
=sand dollars to enable me to commence
opperations & to expell the enemy from
Pensacola before the expected rein=
forcements arived, which was necessary
to be done before I could leave that section
of my command & repair to N. Orleans,
I had given the necessary orders to Coll.
McRea & Governor Claiborne to have
Neworleans placed in the best State of
Defence the means in their reach would
permit - Genl Coffee reached me on
the 28th of Octr. preceded by Coll. Butler
a quarter master Thomas Crutch. with
$25,000 procured from the Nashville
Bank - this enabled me to commence op=
=perations, I marched for Pensacola, and
Stormed it on the morning of the 7th of
Novbr 1814 and on the 14 of Novbr made re=
=port of this opperation to the Sec of War.
Note, it was Genl Coffees corps brought
into the field on my own order [illegible]
and equipped by [illegible] own exertions
& the funds [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] res=
=ponsibility & the aid of friends, this and the
me by the government to [illegible] the left
flank of my district from the enemy
& enabled me to move with Genl Coffees
Brigade on the 22d of Novbr for Orleans
& ordered the Genl to Baton rouge
there to remain for orders - with
this Brigade, the regulars about 800
strong - and the uniformed Batalions -

of o[illegible]
Crin[illegible]
[illegible] by
for

92

[illegible] me 23rd. of Decbr
which he [illegible] Orleans — Genl Coffee
by a forced march of one hundred and
twenty miles in two days — reached me in time to [illegible] — I would like
to be informed what great agency the
Govt. had in these movements, — it is
true, that some time in [illegible] the
General government placed in the
hands of Govr. Blount, one hundred
thousand dollars in Treasury notes
which enabled him to move the last
requisition from Tennessee, who by
a providential act, the use of the water
and the great exertions of the officers
who lead them reached me at a happy
moment to repell the enemy, but
would have been entirely destitute
of arms, had it not have been that
Genl Carroll falling in with a boat
with arms, placed under guard, and
compelled it on, gave his Division a
small supply.
Genl Coffees brigade [illegible] armed but the first weapon
Note Genl Coffees brigade were [illegible] very [illegible] the
& no [illegible] they became [illegible]

I had written to the Secy of war on the
5th & 8th of Septbr. that the British with their
allies [illegible] were preparing to
attack [illegible] and begging him for
[illegible] to expell them — [illegible] — I
wrote him again on the [illegible] of Septbr. in-
forming him of the combined attack
by sea & land of Ft Bowyer by the British
& Indian forces, & of their repulse & retreat
to Pensacola, & of my intention so soon
as I had a force competent that I would
strike the enemy in his hold at Pensa-
cola — The Secy of war had wrote me [illegible]

a
pensacola [illegible]
cept of mine of august 23d. 24. 25th and 27th –
still no orders to attack the British in pen=
=sacola – I send you a copy of this letter that
you may be able to contrast it with his
letter of the 18th of Decbr, and his orders of the
7th to genl Gaines & the Genl report of the 4th
of Febry 1815 – hereafter noted – you will disco=
=ver, that I was daily urgeing to the head of
the government the necessity of expelling
the enemy from pensacola and thereby
give security to this District, before which I
could not proceed to Neworleans, which
in all my letters on that head I kept
the Sec advised, that this alone was my object and
the moment it could be effected, I
would with the Volluntears of Genl
Coffee repair to cover & defend N.O.

Let it be remembered, that the requi=
=sition from Tennessee were [illegible]
they were ordered to Mobile, they were
mostly from East Tennessee, had not
arrived, and I had no force to spare
from the defence of that section untill
the British was beaten from our border,
or ~~that~~ untill the East Tennessee troops
and those afterwards ordered for its defence
had arrived – had I left that section of
country before I had expelled the enemy
from pensacola, our frontier [illegible]
would have been deluged with blood, Ft
Bowyer taken, Mobile & our whole country
overrun by the British & Indians –
and a lodgement made on the Mississip=
=pi at the chickesaw Bluff – the supplies
for the lower country from the upper
interely cut off – and the lower country

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[illegible] information the Govt.
had received that Louisiana was to be at=
=tacked through Mobile, such was my
information, & such my anxiety to re=
=ceive orders to that effect, but seeing
that the salvation of my country de=
=pended upon this movement, I was
determined under every responsibility
to make it ~~this [illegible]~~ & expell the
enemy from Pensacola before their
reinforcement arrived & cut of all
supplies, this I did, & preserved Neworleans
& Mobile both - & ask what aid did the
Govt. give me in this movement -
let us see, I have said before that I had recd.
the first & only fund on the 22d. of Octr. &
on the 7th of Novr. I entered & siezed Pen=
=sacola, and no military man I am
sure will say but this movement
was the only movement to preserve
my country & to enable me to repair
to defend & save Neworleans - Mr Mon=
=roe writes me on the 7th of Decbr, that
he has recd. mine of the 23. & 31 of octr.
& hopes, that [illegible] of 21st. of octr. had reached
me in time to prevent me from
marching on Pensacola, and if I
had to deliver it, saying I had only entered
it to free it from British violation -
read the letter referred to & you will
see he was altogether for negotiation with Spain
& the order issued by Sec Armstrong still
withheld from me - I send you a copy of
this letter for your perusal & information
- I will barely -

[illegible] [illegible] remark, he as a military man
from the information that I gave him
could not suppose that I charged with the
defence of the lower Mississippi, if I
knew any thing of military knowledge
could leave the [illegible] [illegible]
whilst the British were organising and
concentrating their force to invade
Louisiana through Mobile; a military
man, where from the point the enemy
was concentrating to invade, leave
[illegible] unassisted in his preparation,
retire to another section of country
where the enemy had not appeared
& leave the enemy an open march
to the banks of the Mississippi -
where with the overwhelming
force of the enemy he would have
cut off all supplies from the
country, & all below New Orleans
surrendered at discretion. Had
I not pursued this course, I had a
careful eye over New Orleans
intending to [illegible] [illegible], hence so
soon as he [illegible] this to be his
design. Therefore as soon as I had expelled
the British from Pensacola, I set
out for & reached New Orleans on
the first day of Decbr 1814, having se-
parated from Genl. Coffee, ordering him
to Baton Rouge, myself taking a
reconnoisance of the Gulph lakes
to see whether an enemy could land

and penetrate to the rear & to the river
above New Orleans, and to give orders
for stock of all kind to be removed
from the Coast into the interior to be
put beyond the supply of the enemy —
My first object of enquiry on reaching
New Orleans was to see & examine into the State
of the arsenal, and to my great surprise
& much further found it destitute
of every means of forming the defence
— no field artillery in readiness for
the field but two twelve pounders
one 7 inch Howitzer 2 6lbs, and not
one piece of Battering Cannon on
of large calibre
carriages, and none of any kind but
what belonged to the navy — no shot,
— or intrenching tools, no arms but
what were already in the hands of
the militia fit for service, and
no flints, and but few musquet —
cartridges or fixed ammunition, and
but 25 artillerists in the arsenal —
and these 25 the only artillerists
that we had to work our batteries
before the enemy — all these deficien-
-cies were to be again procured some-
how, and our Cannon of large Cannon-
procured from the navy, and mounted
those belonging to the blockship on
the Stocks at Madison & brought across
the bay — thus situated, I was looking up the
need for arms and ordnance, & ordnance
stores, requisitions have been made
as early as Septr 1814. & acknowledged
to have been recd, that the requisition
should be filled when the Steamboat
— came —

Pittsburgh arrived, & reported no arms,
ordnance or ordnance stores on the
way. that a proposition had been made
by the supercargo to bring the arms and
stores for $\frac{75}{100}$ cts, and obligate himself
to deliver them to me at New Orleans
in 18 days - This offer was rejected by
the Capt of ordnance at Pittsburgh
and the arms freighted by a Mr
Maples, who it appeared was a kind of
merchant pedlar at 50 cts, with
priviledge to barter his goods on the
way for wheat, rye, and it did appear
before the court martial before
whom he was brought, that he had
stoped at Louisville & had a crop of
wheat ground into flower and
produceing his articles entered into
with the Capt of ordnance at
Pittsburgh Mr Maples was ac-
-quitted, these proceedings sent on
to the Dept of war, with a request from
me that the agent should be arrested
& punished for this conduct - This
was not done - see my letter & proceedings
of court martial on the war office at
the city. It is believed, I write from memo-
-ry that Capt Woolly of ordnance instead
of being punished was retained in
the service at the reduction of the
army on the peace establishment -
Thus situated without arms or flints &
the enemy on our borders, it was made
known to me that the Baratarians, on
promise of pardon, on evidence of good
conduct, would submit, and furnish as

Page 12—

with all the arms a plenty in their possession
I readily gave my assent to this Incorporation
and through the Volunteer aid Mr Edward
Livingston the arrangement was effec-
=ted and [illegible] from them I [illegible]
for pistols & boarding pikes, which was
solely the supply of flints for all my
Volunteers, & yet had it not been for
this providential aid the country
must have fallen. I refer you to
Mr E. Livingston of the House of Re-
=presentatives for a detailed infor-
=mation on this & all other circum-
=stances relative to the defence of
Neworleans— I ask again, why
has or how can your address have
roused the ire of Mr Monroe when
we find a country so important as
Neworleans is and its importance
adverted to in his letter of 10th of Decbr
to me— left so exposed & destitute of the
means of Defence— If these facts and
circumstances does not justify, they
ought to excuse your expressions as
it respects myself. I ask where is
there one solitary act done by the
Sec of war to aid in the defence
of the lower country, but his
authority to make the requisitions
on the States & forwarding to Gov.
Blount 100,000 $ in Treasury notes
where is the order by the Sec of War to
his agents to send on arms and other
munitions of war for the militia
Where the punishment afflicted
upon the subordinate for disobedience

of the orders of the Dept for not forwarding
on supplies agreeable to requisitions and
When Mr Monroe was informed as
he was, that militia from Tennessee
could be got but there were not arms
to put into their hand see capt Thos Lewis
certificate inclosed - I hold it the duty of
all superiors, in military opperations not
only to give orders, but to know that these
orders are carried into effect - and par
=ticularly when an important section
of our country was invaded with
such an overwhelming force -

It may be well asked if I did not create
the means of defence, from whence
did it come - was it furnished by the
War Dept? no - or by whom besides
me & my officers who were with me
I not only created the most of the mean
of defence of the lower country but at
my own responsibility the means
to get those brave men home agai
who had so nobly aided me in its
defence, I had to make arrangements
with the Banks on my own respon
=sibility for fifty thousand dollars
to get the troops home, I drew bills on
government, being so authorised, my
bills were protested & sent back - the
first & only bills of mine ever protested,
these bills were afterwards taken up
by the govert.

I cannot close this long narrative
without stating, that from the time I left

12797

"Mobile I never recd a communication from the Govt. untill the 18th of Febry when I recd under cover of Lieut Smith of a letter of the 7th Febry 1815 Duplicate of Mr Monroes letter to me of the 10th of Decbr 1814 from the tenor of these letters, the time of recpt, being marked by express, I enclose copies for your information, as well as my answer on the moment of its receipt on the 18th of Febry 1815 — I also enclose you a copy of the Sec of wars order to Genl Gaines of 7th Decbr 1814 and the Genls Report to me the 4th of Febry 1815 I wish you to compare these carefully, particularly that part of Genl Gaines report when he says he had asked indulgence to spend three weeks in Tennessee, but meeting the newspaper at the mouth of Cumberland ordered he hastened on to me — and see whether you can draw any other conclusion but both the order to Genl Gaines, and Mr Monroes ~~Secys~~ dispatch to me of Decbr 10th 1814 were issued for the purpose of having in the war office on file [illegible] for the want of the proper means of Defence New Orleans had fallen and myself with it. Read Major Lewis Certificate which leaves no room for Mr Monroe to get out of the dilemma of either himself or his subordinate neglecting their duty one of whom if Orleans had fell ought to have suffered death for this sheer and I might add criminal neglect, leaving such a place as Orleans destitute of the means of defence — I last add — a copy of

(Duplicate)

nr

15
Capt Woollys letter of the 18th January 1815
and he say the supply sent is without order
or requisition, let it not be forgot that
a requisition had been made in Sept
1814 & Capt acknowledged- this letter speaks
volumes that the Govt. believed I was
gone & the supplies if sent would fall
into the hands of the enemy- but I
beg you to examine the supplies I
had required 32ds & 24 Ds he send 6 prs
and fixed ammunition for 4 Ds —
one other fact & I close, that my men
for the want of shotpouches or catridge
=boxes had to tie a string around
their middle, & carry their catridges
in their bosoms-

I have stated a few facts, you
can now Judge how much renown
you owe to the administration of that day
for the enquiry Mr Monroe complains
of- Should Mr Monroe come out, and
really for his own sake, I wish him
to keep silent, when I see the ground
that he assumes there are still
facts of necessary to sustain
in what you have said still
I hope he will have prudence to be
~~silent- He may be that~~ he assumes
~~the same token~~ [illegible] to shield Mr Southard from
the delicate situation ~~he is~~ in which
he has placed himself by a public de=
=claration at Fredericksburgh Va- I hope and
trust he cannot be the author of Mr Sou
Southards declarations, which I have
stated from truth untrue- If he is, not=
=withstanding

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66 the regret I will ever feel to find Mr Harrison acting hypocritically, or giving out insinuations unfounded & untrue to affe my character under the auspices of sincere professed friendship, he cannot he must not expect me to be silent

on the receipt of this I wish you to converse with Mr E. Livingston who can vouch for the want of every means of proper defence when at [illegible] Orleans

I am respectfully
yr friend
Andrew Jackson

The Honble
H. L. White
Senator in Congress

Substance of a letter to
the Honble H L White
with his enclosed January 1827
to
Genl Andrew Jackson
&
Major Lewis's letter
respecting conversation
with Mr Monroe
respecting arms in
autumn 1814

W. City
Dr. Sir 8. Feby. 1827

I have recd. your letter, & an reply (enclosed to Maj Lewis) you will if not intercepted on the road, receive a long & confidential letter. You will also have by the same mail two communications from a Mr. Vincent Gray of Havanna of the Island of Cuba on a business of secrecy, therefore unknown, & with its contents.

Your communication on the subject of internal improvements has reached me in safety; this word I oft repeat in my letters because under the present system of espionage now so often practised upon, & indeed so frequently complained of, it is always matter of uncertainty with me, if what I write shall meet its destination; & therefore is it, that no certain calculation forms itself in my mind on placing a letter in the p. office that it will reach its destination. I am forced therefore not merely to seal my letters particularly & with care but often, when I would attempt security, to address them to others under cover, than those for whom they are designed.

Your letter I say has been recd. & read, — I am glad to have possessed of the sentiments it contains. To Judge White it has been shewn, & to none else; & those were his remarks, which I offer to you because they have force & reason & good sense.... The general views says he, are certainly good; but then upon this subject

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there is no necessity of his giving any opinion. He is called upon by no one, & if he should be, let him not answer, for inasmuch as his votes upon this subject are matters of publicity & known, none should ask for information about that, which his public life already sufficiently discloses. His friends will not care to enquire, & those who shall enquire will do it for no other view than to see if something against him can not be procured and made public. I would wish therefore that the general should not in any way commit himself in opinion upon any subject, that when he comes in, he may be entirely free to shape his course accordingly as his views in reference to the best interests of the Country may dictate to him to be right" and I think the reasoning good, & such as should have its effect; for indeed such are the views or rather conduct of many that for political interest & gain to themselves they would rejoice in any thing to be said, or published by you out of which they could make a noise. I shall therefore show your views to none, but return them as a relick of my own; & I hope that should any one write you on this, or any other political subject, you will forbear to place yourself upon paper, resting our confidence in this, that the application is for occult purposes & to be used if possibly against you. There is nothing in the shape of ingenuity to devise, that they will not essay against you, & for this obvious reason, that they now plainly & certainly discover that you must & will consign them to retirement & private life. I know of nothing that can prevent it, if health is preserved; & so the Country & its interest is vitally concerned I again say, what heretofore I have said to you, that to forbear all political letters, enquiries & discussions is the true policy. Be still — be at home is the great & open path to tread, heedless of whatever may be said or done by any of the "corrupt crew"

As to doings of Calhouns Committee — nothing known, of when they will report: it is said that it will now be in a day or two
& it is mere rumor: Soon as they do, I will
[illegible] you, what they may say —

I sent you to day the Presidents declaration of war against Geo — it produces no ferment here; it is understood to be a tale to the whole, to create public opinion for them. None are so silly to believe that this civil administration, & civil cabinets who so oft have denounced Mil chieftains will raise the sword against a sovereign State: the thing is too preposterous & absurd for belief. Will he send his little army of 6.000, they will be eat up before they get to Georgia, while the Mil^a of the So & West will never arm in such a course. How idle then for peaceable men like our present rulers who so often have denounced Mil chieftains, to talk of war, & upon their own citizens. If the laws be not strong enough let the laws be amended & the judiciary settle the matter — not the bayonette

(John H Eaton)

12800

1837

Genl. Andw. Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Feb. 9th 1827 No. 421.

Sir.

Your unsealed letter of the 5th Jany was handed to me, in my Office, on the 3rd of this month, by Genl. Houston, with the remark, that he had received it as an enclosure from you, on the preceding day. Desposed to regard it only as an enquiry, dictated by the persuasion, that you have been injured, and feeling that I have done you no intentional wrong, I cheerfully give such explanation as is in my power.

About the first of July last, I was at the private table of my friend John S. Wellford, in Fredericksburg, in company with five or six of his immediate neighbors, who, I believe, had been invited to spend an hour or two with me after the cloth was removed. There was much conversation on a variety of subjects, occasionally, political. That part of it which related to Mr. Monroe and yourself, was probably the foundation of the tale which has been borne to you. You will perceive, from the time & place, that it was, in no aspect, Official. I do not profess to have a very distinct recollection of every part of it – particularly of the language used – No effort was made to retain it in my memory because I was not aware of the presence of any one who would seize such a time & occasion to treasure it up, for future use. I can rely on memory, however, for the

substance

substance of what was said.

I cannot recollect that I asked Dr Wallace upon "what ground he supported the election of General Jackson to the Presidency" – The question would have been superfluous, as the Doctor's habit of talking upon that subject, has rendered the enquiry unnecessary, for any one who has fallen in with him, at least, since his visit to Washington during the winter before last.

I am also satisfied that he did not then, or at any time, state "other reasons", besides "your services during the late war" – as I feel very sure, that he has never, in my presence, given any other than one reason for his choice – the battle of New Orleans.

I have no hesitation in denying to you the statements of my remarks, as they are presented in your letter – and assuring you, that I have never charged you with neglect or desertion of your military duties – nor denied to you the merit & glory of fighting the battle of New Orleans. But as a conversation relating to that subject did occur, at the private table of Mr. Wellford's, and as it may have been misunderstood, & has certainly been mis-represented, I think proper to give you my recollection of it – & feel the more confidence in my correctness because I then intended to express what I have frequently expressed elsewhere, & what I have always believed to be in conformity with the truth of history.

The conversation was, on this point, commenced & principally sustained by others. In its progress some one, ~~perhaps~~ probably Dr. Wallace, remarked that the battle of N. Orleans was proof that Genl Jackson was fit for any station. Some other

answered

answered, that fighting no one battle could be proof of fitneſs for high Civil Stations. The reply was, that it was not the fighting of the battle alone but also providing the materials & preparing the means for it — that this had been left to his unaided exertions — the War Department having neglected to make the preparations & left him without arms means or money. — I think I had not before this, taken part in the conversation — but considering this view of the subject, as extremely unjust to Mr. Monroe who had been Secretary of War at the time, to whom I have long profeſsed a strong personal attachment, and for whose virtues I felt reverence, as I did gratitude for his services to the Country — I thought it my duty to say in substance that my impreſsion of what had occurred, at that period, was different, — that I did not think Genl J. had been left in the manner represented — that all which could be done, had been done, after Mr Monroe came into the Department — that his exertion & devotion to his duties at that time, had nearly destroyed his life — that he early discovered or foresaw that N. Orleans would be attacked — & informed Genl Jackson of it — and provided such troops & arms as he could to meet the emergency — that he had learned that Genl J—s health was bad, & he & the President were extremely anxious, lest this cause should induce him to return to Tenneſsee, or he should

remain

remain so long in Florida as to prevent him from reaching N Orleans in time to prepare for its defence — that urgent & pressing letters were sent, to hasten him to that point — And that I believed the means provided, the information given & the orders sent, enabled Genl. Jackson to fight the battle & to fight it successfully — that without Mr. Monroe's exertions it could not probably have been won, as it was won. But I did not deny to you the merit of fighting the battle well; or making every possible exertion to prepare for it — nor fail to give you the high praise which was your due. My object was to vindicate Mr Monroe, and was not then, nor has it been, at any time, to depreciate your military exploits. They form a part of our National glory which I have no inclination to tarnish.

It is not improbable, that Colo. Gray did ask where the letters, or orders, which I mentioned, were to be found — and that I did answer that I could not tell except it might be in the War Dept. — but that I understood, & had no doubt, that they did exist.

You will not, after this narrative, expect me to give the name of any informer. My information, whether correct, or otherwise, was derived from the various sources, verbal, written & printed, from which my knowledge of the history of that day is drawn. As you request, I shall enclose this letter to Genl Houston that he may forward it.

I am Sir respectfully &ca

Saml. L. Southard

Genl. Jackson

Washington 9th Feby 1827

Feby. 8th 1827.

Dear Sir,

We have good news from N. York today. V.B. received his letters up to 10 oclock at night, the 5th inst which was the night before his election. All the caucus's had been held. The Adams caucus some time ago, of which you heard; on that night the V.B. and the Clinton caucuses. The first was fully attended, a majority of the whole legislature present; and V.B. as good as unanimously agreed upon to be supported the next day. The A. caucus only mustered 17, and they decided it to be inexpedient to nominate any body; so that V.B. will be re-elected certainly, and probably without any regular opposition.

But the better part is still to come. It was moved in the A. caucus that members should declare their preferences for the Presidency, thereupon

12801

John C. Spencer, the nephew and great friend of Cl. spoke first and declared for Jackson; several of the Cl. party did the same, and some declared for Adams. But the declaration of Spencer was enough. It puts to flight the last idea that Cl. is to be polled for President.

There is nothing in the investigation of Calhouns committee to hurt him. On the main question, he is obliged to be unanimously acquitted, but administration are endeavoring to stick something to him for not dismissing ~~[illegible]~~ Vandeventer; but he will come out in triumph.

We do not say much about the Vice Presidency. The attack upon Calhoun increases his own willingness to ~~their~~ decline, and increases the desire of his friends to sustain him. It is yet time enough on that subject. Popular ~~and~~ sentiment has yet made no developements about it; perhaps because it is thought a matter of course for him to be re-elected. In my opinion Penn. & N. J. are principally to be consulted on this head.

Make my thanks to the General when you see him for his congratulation on my re-election. Say to him, for me that he has nothing to do for two years to come but to take care of his health. We count upon beating nearly two to one; and this is not the result of blind confidence, but of calculation, founded on the best information.

Yours truly.

B.

12802 [Benton]

Nashville Feby 10th 1827

D. Sir,

Your letter of yesterday, requesting me to give you the particulars of a conversation which I had in the Fall of 1814 with Mr. Monroe, upon the subject of the Troops called into service for the defence of the Lower Mississippi, has been received. It has now been upwards of twelve years since the conversation to which you refer took place, it cannot therefore be expected, that I can recollect every word that was said, but the substance is still fresh in my memory.

On the first day of September 1814 I left Nashville for Washington City, and arrived there about the 28th, I think, of the same month. After I had been in the city a day or two Genl. Parker, then principal Clerk in the War Office, called on me and observed that Col. Monroe, who was then acting as Secretary of War, was desirous of seeing me. I told him that I would do myself the pleasure of calling on him. Mr. Monroe at any time it would be convenient for him to see me. Genl. Parker then requested me to call at Col. Monroe's office on the next day at a certain hour, which I did and was if I mistake not, introduced to Mr. Monroe by him. After some conversation of a general nature, with regard to the Western country, Mr. Monroe observed to me that the Government either had, or was about to make a requisition on the Governor of Tenneſsee for 5,000 drafted militia and on Kentucky for 2,500, and enquired of me if I thought there would be any difficulty in getting so large a number of troops into the field from Tenneſsee. I replied I thought not, but at the same time observed that I apprehended the greatest difficulty would be in procuring arms for them — that I was sure they could not be had in Tenneſsee and unleſs provided by the General Government a large proportion of the men would march without arms. This I told him I was confident would be the case in our State, and that I had every reason to believe it would also be the case in Kentucky, as there was a general scarcity of arms (such as ought to be placed in the hands of a soldier) in the Western country. I well recollected the difficulty there had been in procuring arms for the Militia ordered into service during the Creek campaign —, indeed after every exertions that could be made to procure arms, a large number of the men marched against the enemy without any. ~~[illegible]~~ Having a personal knowledge of these facts, I was particularly anxious to impress upon the mind of the Secretary of War the necessity of providing the men with Arms. Col. Monroe observed to me, as well as I now recollect, that arms either had, or would be sent to Orleans for them. This conversation took place in the early part of October 1814.

I am very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
W. B. Lewis

Genl. Andrew Jackson

1814

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

Major Wm. B. Lewis
Letter on the Subject
of a conversation
relative to the de=
=ficiency of arms
in Tennessee in
early part of Octr.
1814 when The Ten
=nessee & Kentucky
Troops were ordered
to the defence of
the lower Missis
=sippi — to be
put on file —

1827

Havana 14th Febr 1827

Sir,

Since I wrote you on the subject of the information given to you in August 1814. of the Intended movements of the Naval and land forces of Great Britain; against Louisiana and Mobile, it has occurred to me, that in order to refresh your memory of the passing events of that year, that I ought to have transmitted to you extracts of my private letters at the time I first wrote you: I therefore now send you several; the first, the day after the arrival of the two Sloops of War, the Hermes and Carron, whose departure I announced to my friends Messrs. Sibbald & Co on the [illegible] August 1814. for Pensacola. Col. Nichols and those two Commanders, Sons of two of the Lords of the Admiralty (two fine Young men) confirmed the information I had before received of the movements of the Army & Navy agt. Louisiana. Providence threw me into their way, & Confidence - therefore the information received from them, was not Obtained nor [illegible] in a way dishonorable to them or to my self - but it was their Confirmation, which induced me to announce to you with Confidence, the Views of the Enemy and their movements.

Those movements & Views, I also announced to some of my friends in Europe, doing business with me, to a large extent - and I was much gratified to find that most of my anticipations were realized.

With great Respect and Regard:
I remain Sir, Your mo ob Servt
Vincent Gray

P.S. I know Woobine well - he was once in my employ - & is Certainly a man Void of Principle - Indeed there was my opinion - & Nichols was a very Braggadocio's: [illegible] of these [illegible], took him down and [illegible]

Vincent Gray

This to be filed
with the others
from Gray being
important for the
history to shew
that A.J. had earlier
information
of the intended
attack on the
lower country thro
Mobile thro the
Gulf, & the prospect
& necessity of his
march to meet such
of the British &
Indians from
Pensacola —

To.

23

Major Genl Andrew Jackson
near Knoxville
Col. Simonton's State of Tennessee

75

Feb. 1814

Feb-14th 1827

Dr. Sir,

Th: H. Fletcher is appointed Attorney for the district of west Tennessee —

This is all right? Because it is in perfect consistency with the balance of the coalition appointments — For instance says Mr. Fletcher, (in a speech on the measures taken by the Legislature of Tennessee 1825, recommending you for the Presidency) —

"That the will of the people
"was unheeded — that the voice of the
"nation was stiffled — and that Adams
"became our President. In the cup of
"bitterness, this to me, was the bitterest
"drop of all."

Some extracts of a similar nature might be taken from his "Political horse race" if it was necessary —

The inclosed letter is from Col. Benton to Mr. Balch —

Respectfully

R. E. W. Earl.

Gen: Jackson.

14: Feby 1827.

12805

Genl. Jackson,
Hermitage.

Mr Earl
enclosing
a letter from
T. Benton
to Mr Welch

Feb 15th 1827

A. 421.

Sir,

In reply to your note of yesterday, declining, to return me an answer to General Jackson's letter to you of the 5th ultimo, *unsealed*. I have to say, that inasmuch, as his letter passed through my hands *open*, and his request was; *that the answer should be received unsealed*, *and for me to take, and retain a copy of the same*: leaves me but one course to pursue: I shall therefore, unhesitatingly adopt the course; of refusing to receive from you, *any sealed* communication addressed to General Jackson!

Very Respectfully &c.

Sam Houston

15th Feby 1827.

Hon: Saml L. Southard
Secy of the Navy
W. City

12806

Genl. Houston to S. L.
Southard 15 Feby

Hermitage Feby 16th 1827—

My Dear Sir

Genl Coffee reached me last evening and shewd me a note recd from Major Eaton addressed to him at Baltimore, advising that Mr Monroe had sent you a long letter, supposed for the press, "claiming for himself great merit on account of the orleans affairs, and complaining of your expressions, "that Genl Jackson had [illegible] the implements of war which his govt. had not placed within his reach," this he says amounts to have neglect." I sincerely regret the [illegible] of this old man to attempt to alter this matter, for he does know as well as I do, that there was shameful neglect some where, in leaving New orleans in the desolate state of defence it was left. I was constantly writing to the Deptt of war, from the time ~~[illegible]~~ I reached ~~Ft Jackson~~ Mobile on the subject of the [illegible] of the lower country [illegible] to be made on the [illegible] & the necessity of preparing for defence. I send you a copy of my letter to Mr Monroe of the 3rd of January 1815— this with those marked for you on the 11th instant at [illegible] will enable you to apply the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of Major [illegible] the vigilance of [illegible] this letter [illegible] from the [illegible] complained of [illegible] will [illegible] & [illegible] Monroe [illegible] between him & his subordinate agents & I have said before, & the requisitions of supplys by me, the subagents were not brought to account for this criminal neglect, but [illegible] wholly [illegible] on the [illegible] establishment [illegible] than necessary more can be [illegible]. yours respectfully A. Jackson

the Deptt. war Department [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]

12808

Washington City
Feby 16th 1824

My dear Sir,

Permit me to enclose you a trifle of mine which I spoke the other day in the H. of R. at the expence of our good friend the Secretary of State & which the Editor of the Telegraph has thought it worth his while to throw into a pamphlet form—

I am delighted to inform you that the cause of the people which is but another name for your cause is gaining ground rapidly, rather too fast for the time we have ahead, as such unexampled progress I fear will either induce our friends to relax their exertions or arouse by an increased reaction some public sympathy for Mr Adams—

The Buck tail or Republican party are beginning to move in New York. Van Buren the first man in that State is

~~for~~

zealously cordially & entirely with us. He travels to the South with me after the adjournment to spend his Spring in Carolina & Georgia, & next Summer I shall join him at the North, and passed it with our friends.

God be praised Genl, we have all the tokens of a glorious victory, & that the outrages on the Constitution perpetrated in your person will be atoned thro' the same ~~way~~ medium—

All we ask of you is to keep in good health & keep quiet. a grateful Country will do all the rest.—

With the greatest veneration & esteem.

—Your friend & obt Servt.—

Major Genl. A. Jackson. J Hamilton Jr

P.S. I will probably write you more at length by our friend Eaton—

[illegible]

God be praised [illegible] we
[illegible] the token of a glorious
[illegible]

All we ask of you is to
[illegible]

Col.o Hamilton
Letter Member
of Congress in:
:forming him that
a Genl Conven
[illegible]
Rec'd to be
acknowledged

Feb 20th 1827

Genl. Andrew Jackson,

Take notice that there is a suit brought in the name of John Den lessee of William Martin against me in the circuit court of Sumner county for some of the land conveyed to me by you, by deed with general warranty dated 14th April 1812 - ~~being~~ The land was granted by the State of North-Carolina to John Rice Abraham Reston and Elisha Rice by Patent bearing date the 13th day of June 1787 - You will therefore attend to said suit and defend my title against that of said Martin - I am yours with respect -

Wm. Bracken
February 20th 1827

12811

Genl Andrew Jackson
Davidson County
Tenneſsee

Feb 22-1827

This Indenture made this Twenty second day of February in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred & Twenty seven between Andrew Jackson of the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee of the one part, & Andrew J Donelson of the same county & State of the other part, Witnesseth: That the said Andrew J Donelson for and in consideration of the conveyance by said Andrew Jackson to said Donelson of two tracts or parcels of land situate & lying in the county west of Madison county in the Western district of Tennessee (the one tract containing by estimation six Hundred & Forty acres being the same land which was granted to John C McLemore by the State of Tennessee by grant No 18945 dated the 2d April 1823, and was conveyed by said McLemore to said Jackson by deed dated 13th october 1823; and the other tract containing by estimation Two Hundred acres being part of the grant to John C McLemore by the State of Tennessee No. 18258 dated 18th october 1822, and which was also conveyed by him to said Jackson by deed dated 13th october 1823) the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, Hath given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened conveyed and confirmed, and doth by these presents give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, convey and confirm unto the said Andrew Jackson, his heirs & assigns forever a certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying & being in the county of Davidson state of Tennessee on the south side of Cumberland river, being a part of the preemption originally granted to Hugh Hays and the North part of the tract whereon said Donelson now lives, agreeably to the butts and boundaries set forth & established in the division made by the said Jackson & Donelson dated the 11th day of October 1824 to which we here refer — Beginning at a small black oak on the East Boundary line of said Hugh Hays original Preemption about 4 poles north of William Sanders North West corner, running thence North upon Hugh Hays old line to his corner, thence East along said Hays north boundary line to the corner established in the division between said Jackson & Donelson referred to above, thence south Eighty six poles along the same division line to a Long Locust and White ash, thence East to the beginning, containing by estimation one Hundred and seven acres be the same more or less. To Have & to Hold the said aforesaid land with all and singular the rights, profits, emoluments, & appurtenances of, in, and to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, to the only proper use & behoof of him the said Andrew Jackson his heirs and assigns forever.

12812

And the said Andrew J Donelson for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators doth covenant and agree with the said Andrew Jackson his heirs or assigns that the before recited land and bargained premises he will forever warrant and defend against the right, title, interest or claim of all & every person whatever.

In witness whereof the said Andrew J Donelson hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal the day and year above written

Test

Andrew J Donelson

Deed from
A J Donelson
to
Andrew Jackson
100 acres of land

Entered on the 5th of Augt 1830.

Andrew J Donelson
To
Deed
Andrew Jackson

This Indenture also witnesseth that whereas Andrew Jackson and Andrew J Donelson referring to the division line as established between them on the 11th day of October 1824, and finding that it does not run with the direction of said Jackson's fence on the East side of his plantation, or the public road along that fence, do hereby alter & change that line as follows, to wit, Beginning on the eminence a little north of East from said Jackson's dwelling house, in the Western boundary line of the tract formerly owned by Francis Saunders, thirty five feet East of said Jacksons present fence (allowance for the road) and running thence north with the present direction of the road and fence until it strikes the southern boundary of the ~~100~~ 107 acres near the white oak and honey locust conveyed this 22d day of February 1827 by said Andrew J Donelson to said Andrew Jackson

As witness our hands and seals

Test, D. S. Donelson
Lem P Hays

Andrew Jackson
Andrew J Donelson

Feb 22-1827

This Indenture made this Twenty second day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred & Twenty seven between Andrew J Donelson of the County of Davidson and State of Tenneſsee of the one part, and Andrew Jackson of the same County & State of the other part, Witneſseth: That the said Andrew Jackson for and in consideration of the conveyance by said Donelson to said Jackson of a certain parcel or tract of land situate & lying in Davidson County (being a part of the preemption originally granted to Hugh Hays & the north part of the tract on which said Donelson now lives containing by estimation One Hundred acres which conveyance is dated this Twenty second of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Seven as by reference to the same will more fully appear) the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, conveyed and confirmed, and doth by these presents give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, convey & confirm unto the said Andrew J Donelson, his heirs and aſsigns forever two certain tracts or parcels of Land, situate, lying and being in the county West of Madison County in the Western district of Tenneſsee and bounded as follows to wit, One tract situate on the waters of Forked Deer river in the Tenth Surveyors District, in Range five, section eleven, Beginning at a hickory and dogwood Three Hundred and Twenty poles West of the two mile post North of the South East corner of said section and range, thence West Two Hundred and four poles to a White oak and sweet gum on the East boundary line of Benjamin Smith's Two Thousand acre survey, thence with his line North five degrees East One Hundred and Eighty five poles to a poplar and Maple his corner, thence with his line North eighty five degrees West Three Hundred and eighty and five tenth poles to a hickory and hornbeam, thence North Eighty six and eight tenth poles to a hickory and hornbeam on the south boundary line of entry No 463, thence East with its line Two Hundred and fourteen poles to its corner, thence North eleven and five tenth poles to a dogwood the South west corner of entry No 128, thence East Three Hundred and fifty three poles to a hickory and black oak, thence South Three Hundred and sixteen and eight tenths poles to the beginning, containing by estimation six Hundred and forty acres, being the same land which was granted by the State of Tennessee to John C McLemore by Grant No 18945 dated the 2d April 1823, and which was conveyed by said McLemore to Andrew Jackson on the thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, as by reference to the same will more fully appear. Also one other tract of land situate on the waters of the North Fork of Forked deer river in said district in Range five, section eleven and bounded as follows towit, Beginning forty poles West of the North west corner of John C McLemore's entry No 120 for six hundred and forty acres at a dogwood and blackgum, running thence North one hundred and twenty eight poles to Wm Crawford South west corner, thence East two hundred and fifty poles to Wm Crawford's South East corner, thence South one hundred and twenty eight poles to a Hickory, thence West two hundred and fifty poles to the beginning, being all that part of Grant No 18257 dated 18th October 1822 by the State of Tennessee to John C McLemore which remained after the conveyance of three hundred acres of it by said Andrew Jackson to Wm Crawford, as by reference to the same and the deed from John C McLemore to said Jackson of the 13th October 1823 will more fully appear, and containing by estimation two hundred acres be the same more or less — To Have and to Hold the said aforesaid land, with all and singular the rights, profits, emoluments, and appurtenances, of, in and to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining to the only proper use and behoof of him the said Andrew J Donelson his heirs and assigns forever. And the said Andrew Jackson for himself, his heirs, executors & administrators doth covenant and agree with the said Andrew J Donelson his heirs & assigns that the before recited land and bargained premises he will forever warrant and defend against the right, title, interest or claim of all & every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof the said Andrew Jackson hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal the day and year above written.

Andrew Jackson {Seal}

Teste. Saml J. Hays
D. S. Donelson
A Jackson junr

Washington Feby. 22d 1827.

Dear Sir,

The session is now drawing to a close, and prospects continue to brighten. We hear of popular movements in many directions, and the mass of talents in every state in the Union, New England excepted, is on the side of the people. No person pretends to speak of any but two candidates for the Presidency. Clinton is not even talked about for it. Calhoun seems more disposed to retain his place since the attack upon him, and none of us are for passing him by except upon his own voluntary suggestion. At the same time it would be better that the V. P. should come from one of the great non slaveholding states; but upon this point we should follow, not force, public sentiment, and it will be time

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enough at the next session when we see who is to be put on the coalition ticket. I do not myself consider it absolutely necessary to have a presidential & Vice presidential ticket wedded together. When Genl. Washington was first elected there were *eleven* persons voted for as Vice President, and the elder Mr. Adams was elected by a plurality of votes, receiving only 34 out of 69. Since then a majority is necessary, and in default of that the Senate elects from the two highest, which could not lead to any great management or corruption as the V. P. would be without power or patronage.

The present administration is the most effective enemy to internal improvement that has ever appeared among us. They are ruining the cause by prostituting it to electioneering, and will be attacked upon that ground. I think it probable that Jackson will be catechised upon this subject, either by some overzealous friend, or insidious ~~friend~~ enemy. I have talked with V.B. and others about it. They think as I do, that things are well enough now and ought not to be disturbed. If therefore a friend should put interrogatories, we think he ought to be made to comprehend that there is no necessity for any public answer. If an enemy should do so, and at the same time be so respectable as to make an answer indispensable, we think that it ought to be given rather by a general reference to the votes given by J— in the Senate than by a particular confession of faith. The right of the people to know the political sentiments of a public man, might be admitted; the delicacy of declaring those sentiments, on the eve of an election, might be stated, and then the necessity of a declaration in this case might be obviated by a general statement that his votes in the Senate would show his opinions. These votes will be satisfactory to most of the advocates of the doctrine, and at the same time they do not go the whole length as is well known in Geo. and elsewhere. If nothing but newspaper calls should be made, I think they should be left to newspaper answers. Adams' votes in the Senate upon this subject will be fully exposed. He voted against every measure of the kind ever proposed in that body while he was a member. These, with the old federal votes against the West & Louisiana will appear in bolder relief than they have ever yet been seen. We are all divided here according to our politics, just as they were in '98. Our friends mean to fight it out; if they are conquered, they want no quarter, and if they are victors, they will owe no favors. Yours truly,

B.

[Benton

12816

Genl. A. Jackson

Nashville

Col Polk Tennessee

25. Feby 1827
Mr. Calhoun
Political –

Washington
25th Feby 1827

My dear Sir

I have received your letter of the 3rd Inst enclosing one from Mr Baker, who I consider as well qualified for the place for which he applies. I fear, as things now are, I can render him but little service; but what I can, shall be cheerfully rendered.

Genl. Swift, formerly of the Engineer corps, informs me, that he is about to establish-

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himself in Tennessee and that he intends
to pass through Nashville on
his way to his new residence. I
believe you are personally acquainted with him, but as
he has been unfortunate
in his money matters, and as
there has been some doubt
attempted to be excited in
connection with them, he
is solicitous, that I should
express some opinion in relation to him. I have not
had leisure to examine
the documents connected
with the investigation in his
case, but Mr Wheaton, the
reporter to the Supreme
Court, and who was present
the whole time, is able as

other respectable individuals,
assures me, that there was nothing
to impeach the Generals integrity. My impression of his character
for honor and honesty, founded on
the acquaintance of many years,
is favourable, and he has borne
his misfortune with a firmness,
that does him much credit
and I sincerely hope, that he
may be prosperous in his present
enterprise.

Since I wrote you by Genl. Coffee,
every thing has gone on prosperously.
It is daily becoming more
manifest, that the present
corrupt power cannot stand;
notwithstanding the great and
incessant exertions of the chiefs
of the coalition. But nothing
can supply the want of an

virtuous cause. In the absence of this one thing that is needful the very efforts to extricate tend only to plunge into greater difficulties.

I am much gratified, that you approve of my course in the late trying scene. I saw the stab, that was aimed at my reputation, & that it could be effectually repelled, only by the most decisive measures. By adopting such, what was intended for my destruction has ended in the confusion, and shame of the conspirators.

With sincere regard
I am &c
J. C. Calhoun

Genl. A. Jackson.